INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition;

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 58--- BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 7 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
9 Mar.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,003

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd Feb.	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	6th Mar.	15th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	9th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement o Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
8th Mar.	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
8thMar.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th „	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
3rdApril	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6530	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10 00	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10100	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Binder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of [illegible] .....Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED:—Smart and Experienced AGENTS to Canvass orders for our handloom productions. Apply to:—K. P Neelambi & Sons, Weaving Factory, CALICUT.
A 1488

WANTED—for a Joint Stock Company, an experienced LEDGERKEEPER, Knowing Double Entry Book-Keeping Thoroughly and writing a fair hand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 151 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

EDUCATIONAL.

KURAN-E-SARIF taught within one month. See personally to-day at 9-10 p.m. THE PROPRIETOR ARABIC NIGHT SCHOOL, Vajir Bldg., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.
L R1489

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).
T 31774.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
B 31573

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE: THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called on 13th instant will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. at ALICE BUILDING, as WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, is a public holiday.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1929.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.

31896

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. N. A. SHERWANI, who acted as our General Manager, is no longer in our service and we shall refuse to be liable for any debts and liabilities contractual or otherwise incurred by him as such General Manager on and from the 1st March, 1929.

The Public are also informed that Mr. N. A. Sherwani is attempting to misappropriate our business carried on by me in the name of the Victoria Fatma Film Co. by raising false and bogus claims thereto and has published notices in the newspaper advancing his false claims. The public are hereby warned against such notices and assurances of the said Mr. Sherwani and it is hereby notified that any dealing or dealings with Mr. N. A. Sherwani will not be binding either on the Victoria Fatma Film Co. or on me as the real and sole proprietress thereof.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1929.

For the Victoria Fatma Film Co.,
(Sd.) FATEHMABEGUM,
Sole Proprietress.

31900

NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19.55 hours on 22|3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25-5-0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate,
9th February 1929.

31796

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

GOODS SHED AT CHINCHWAD.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel-work for the above shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Chinchwad". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28th February, 1929.

31870

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE has declared dividends in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below, and the dividends will be paid on and after the 8th instant to those creditors who have proved their claims. Dividend warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors appearing in the records of this office.

No.	Estate.	Particulars of the Dividends.
492 of 1927.	Chandulal Maganlal Kadakia & anr. traded as Alimahomed Nathalal & Co.	First dividend of 1/3 pie in the rupee.
770 of 1924.	Nasserwanji P. Karani.	First and final dividend of 11⅔ pies in the rupee.
31⅓ of 1925.	Gulamali Noormahomed Vallibhai Khoja.	First and final dividend of 6 annas and 6 pies in the rupee.
1396 of 1926.	Mercherji Manekji Madon & anr.	First and final dividend of 4 annas and 9 pies in the rupee.
276 of 1914.	Nanabhai Govind Chitre.	First and final dividend of 4 pies in the rupee.
47 of 1896.	Hormasji Shapurji Choksi.	First and final dividend of 16 annas in the rupee.
572 of 1921.	Mahomed Umer Abdul Karim & anr.	Second and final dividend of 9½ pies in the rupee.
859 of 1923.	Chhotalal Harkisondas Sha.	Second and final dividend of 9⅔ pies in the rupee.
1686 of 1925.	Mahadeo Benshet Shete & Ors.	Second and final dividend of 2 annas and 6 pies in the rupee.
1232 of 1926.	Frank Boyd.	Second and final dividend of 1 anna and 6 pies in the rupee.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1929.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

31895

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 4-0-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:—9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Lump Sum Tenders in the tender form, obtainable from the undersigned, are invited and will be received up to 1 p.m. of 2nd April, 1929, in sealed covers marked "Building Tender", for the construction of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, at 7, Council House Street, Calcutta. The detailed drawings, specifications and form of Agreement, etc., which can be inspected at the Head Office of the Company, any week-day, excepting Saturdays, from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m., may be supplied on payment of Rs. 50|- per set.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 5,000|- in cash or G. P. Notes of the same market value should accompany each tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The tender should specify distinctly the date of completion of the building.

Security amounting to 3 per cent of the contracted amount will have to be deposited by the successful tenderer either in cash or G. P. Notes of the same market value, within a fort-night of the acceptance of the tender.

If the successful tenderer fails to enter into the building agreement or deposit the security money within 15 days of acceptance of his tender, his earnest money will be forfeited.

The Company does not guarantee the accuracy of the Schedule of quantities and bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Approximate Building Estimate—Rupees Four Lakhs.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1929.

31885

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the above appointment will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Madras up to the 15th March, 1929. Candidates must hold the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering of a recognised University or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, by examination and must have previous practical experience on Dock and Harbour Works and preferably a knowledge of reinforced concrete design and construction. Salary Rs. 1,250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,650 per mensem with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, if not provided with free quarters.

2. Candidates must be of robust physique and before appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer nominated by the Trustees.

3. The selected candidate will be required to join as soon after the end of May, 1929, as possible. Applicants should forward copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and also full particulars of nationality, education, age, diplomas or degrees, etc.

4. Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Harbour, Madras, and covers containing them should be superscribed "Application for the post of Executive Engineer."

No personal applications will be entertained.

G. G. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

31882

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS FIRST CLASS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS FROM V. T. BOMBAY TO HOWRAH AND BACK BY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE.

DURING the ensuing Easter period, the following Easter Concession 1st Class Return Tickets will be issued from BOMBAY to HOWRAH and back by the following alternative routes at the fares shown therein:—

	Cost per ticket.
1. Outward journey via Delhi and return journey via Naini and vice versa	Rs. 183-13-0
2. Outward journey via Cawnpore City and Lucknow and return journey via Naini and vice versa	Rs. 158-14-0

The period of availability rules and other conditions attached for travelling on Easter concession tickets will apply to the above tickets also.

A. PELL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

31873

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

See AGRA and DELHI Under Ideal Conditions

During

The EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.
23rd March—1st April, 1929.

THERE AND BACK
by
SPECIAL TRAIN.

at
REDUCED FARES INCLUSIVE OF CATERING.

Accommodation on this train will be for SECOND and THIRD Class only.

SECOND CLASS **Rs. 86.**
Three days at Agra.

THIRD CLASS **Rs. 45.**
Three days at Delhi.

Full particulars of this attractive tour and arrangements for booking can be obtained on application to the Season Ticket Booking Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

N.B.—Money will be refunded in the event of special train being cancelled for any reason.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Churchgate, 22nd February, 1929.

31846

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAIRAM MUKUNDSHET GANGAN, a Clerk in the employ of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower ..... Deceased.

GOPAL DADSHET GANGAN, of Navere in Taluka, District Ratnagiri, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the employ of the Income Tax Office, a paternal uncle of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of February, 1929.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

31902

USE
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS, MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND BUYERS.

SALE OF A BRAND NEW PACKARD CAR, FIVE PASSENGER, PHACCTON EIGHT CYLINDER.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co. attorneys for Messrs. Aimila Automobile Co. distributors for Packard and Nash Cars and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdul Razak Abdulla, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Show Rooms of Messrs. Aimila Automobile Co., at Dina Building, opposite Marine Lines Station, Queens Road the following Car:

Packard DeLuxe Car, 32 H.P. Disc Wheels, 5 Seater, 1929 Model,

2 Spare wheels, Luggage carrier, Bumper etc. Series 633.

Full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or at the above premises. The car is on view at above Show Rooms.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

49 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged cotton:—

49 bales Broach Cotton (slightly damaged by fire).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 6-A, Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, valuable furniture such as Jacobean dining table, sideboards, dumb-waiter, chairs, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, almirahs, dressing tables, bedsteads, H. M. V. gramophone, gun-section al book-cases, large writing tables, cabinets, teapoys, cheval glasses, etc., etc.

The property of O. Crassi, Esq., of Maritima Italiana Steam Navigation Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

LINE CLEAR!

FOR THE

PUNJAB MAIL

THE LATEST

IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

featuring the Star of Stars SULOCHANA

Supported by

Miss JILLOO, Miss GOHAR, Miss TARA and Messrs. JAL MERCHANT, D. BILLIMORIA, P. GIDWANI and J. KAISER.

Written and directed by

RAMASHANKAR CHOWDHARY,

OF

"ANARKALI" and "MADHURI" fame arriving

NEXT SATURDAY the 9th Inst.

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRODUCTION.

RAMON NOVARRO

The Screen's Greatest Romantic Actor

in

A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN

with

RENEE ADOREE
MARCELINE DAY
CARMEL MYERS

LOVE was the game he played GIRLS the toys he dallied with and then he met a beauty who won his heart and handed it right back to him.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Presents at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only

COMPROMISE

featuring

IRENE RICH

WHEN TWO WOMEN want the same man, and the man is weak; when one offers gracious charm, and the other, carefree youth; when one is his wife and the other his wife's sister—What is a man to do? SEE COMPROMISE.

NEXT WEEK

KOHINOOR'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION

Bilwa Mangal

FEATURING

Miss NILAM

Known to all throughout India, well-known Drama on the Screen.

To be screened at

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

From 9th MARCH 1929.

NEXT SATURDAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p. m.

(HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES)

UNIVERSAL'S MOVIETONE PICTURE with Music, Sound-effects and Dialogue:

LONESOME

STARRING:

GLEN TRYON

and

BARBARA KENT

It's a Lovely. Tender, Emotional Story built around a Boy and a Girl alone in a Big City—with a Background of Coney Island—a Picture without a villain.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY

PRESENT.

MOLLY MAKE BELIEVE

The Companion Play to "PEG OF MY HEART"

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road,

General Manager R. J. DUFF

RELATION BETWEEN FARM-PRICE AND COTTON ACREAGE

A study of changes in the December farm price one year to another, compared with changes in the acreage the following spring, reveals an almost complete correspondence between the pluses and the minuses, 1924 being the only important exception. Otherwise, as an almost invariable rule, when the price has been lower then in the previous December the acreage planted has been lower, and vice versa. The price during the past December was a shade less than in December, 1927. Therefore while it is likely that expansion in West Texas will result in some increase in the acreage the precedents are entirely against it being very large. The record of these price and acreage changes s as follows:—

Year	Farm Price Dec. 15 cents	Change from previous year	Acreage planted year following	Change from previous year.
1910	14.2		36,681,000	
1911	8.6	—5.6	34,766,000	—1,915,000
1912	12.0	+3.4	37,458,000	+2,692,000
1913	12.0	———	37,406,000	— 52,000
1914	6.7	—5.3	32,107,000	—5,299,000
1915	11.4	+4.7	36,052,000	+3,945,000
1916	18.4	+7.0	34,925,000	—1,127,000
1917	28.3	+9.9	37,207,000	+2,282,000
1918	28.2	—0.1	35,133,000	—2,074,000
1919	35.8	+7.6	37,043,000	+1,910,000
1920	12.7	—23.1	31,678,000	—5,365,000
1921	16.2	+3.5	34,016,000	+2,338,000
1922	24.2	+8.0	38,709,000	+4,693,000
1923	32.1	+7.9	42,641,000	+3,932,000
1924	22.2	—9.9	48,090,000	+5,449,000
1925	17.4	—4.8	48,730,000	+ 640,000
1926	10.0	—7.4	41,905,000	—6,825,000
1927	18.7	+8.7	46,943,000	+5,038,000
1928	18.3	—0.4		

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Mar. 5.

March	21.05	+40
May	21.08	+42
July	20.59	+42
October	20.35	+44
December	20.30	+42
Middling Spot	21.30	+40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York Mar. 5.

March	20.13	+36
May	20.35	+42
May	20.35	+42
Middling Spot	20.10	+42

NEW YORK.

New York Mar. 5.

New York. 11 A. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	20.82
May.	20.84
July	20.34
New York 11-45 A. M.	
March	20.82
May.	20.86
July	20.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Mar. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office under date 5th inst:—

Outside interest broadening on continued rains in the helt and encouraging trade reports from America and Lancashire.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from New York dated 5th inst:—

March Highest 21.08 (at about the close) lowest 20.76 (10.44 a.m.)

New York market advanced on speculation buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated March 5th.

(1) Heavy rains Eastern and Central belts and Arkansas. Getting too much rain.—

(2) 11-30 a.m.—Market very steady with only limited offering. Looks as though outside interest increasing under influence bullish advices from New York Should this materialize might see easily advancing prices with growing scarcity of contracts.

(3) Garside reports:—Conditions still favourable for continuance of present consumption of American Cotton next two months, sales of cloth slightly exceed production past week though margins gradually narrowing.

Believed, consumption February about January rate, March likely to exceed last year by substantial amount. Crop preparation still backward, warm dry weather needed.

(4) Liverpool Market very steady on short covering, offerings limited.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

8-35 p.m.—"Market firm on trade buying and shortage of contracts. Believe Cautinent must fix considerable quantity during March/April/May. Anticipate higher prices eventually."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Hornby Hamelryk & Co.—

Manchester doing good business "lina" New York cables Outsiders entering market."

A NORDEN & CO.

"Heavy speculative buying on growing strength of statistical predicament and Rain and fear of over flows, trade short and uneasy, expect higher."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from Liverpool the following cable:—

"Advance owing to stimulating advices from New York. Speculators are more inclined to buy Demand for near positions, distant neglected. The market is liable to "Bull" manipulation."

Reuter.—"Market was active and strong an speculative buying, influenced by excessive rains, and as trade buying."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

	Opening.	Closing.	
March	14.55	10.64	+.11
April		10.67	+.09
May	1066	10.73	+.09
June		10.70	+.07
July	1065	10.71	+.07
August		10.65	+.06
September		10.58	+.04
October	10.48	10.52	+.03
November		10.49	+.03
December		10.49	+.03
January	1042	10.46	+.02
February		10.44	+.03
March		10.43	+.02
Middling Spot		10.57	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 5.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool March 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.55	+05
Scinde, Fine	7.80	+05
Scinde, Superfine	8.05	+05
Bengal, Good.	7.30	+05
Bengal Fully Food	7.55	+05
Bengal, Fine	7.80	+05
Oomra, Good.	7.90	+05
Oomra, Fully Good.	8.20	+05
Oomra Fine	8.50	+05
Broach, Fully Good	9.10	+05
Broach Fine	9.35	+05
Broach Superfine	9.60	+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool March 5.

March	17.49	—09
May	18.03	—
July	18.32	—01
ctober	18.43	—01
November	18.59	—
December	19.10	+05
Sakellaridis, F.G.E,. Spot	18.35	—05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes, 44/4-1/2 March S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes, 43/9 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 Afloat Paid.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,

C. & F Calcutta,

July/Sept, per cwt. 12/1-1/2

Oct/Dec, per cwt, 12/3

C. & Bombay,

July/Sept per cwt, 12/2-3/4

C. & F. Karachi

July/Sept. per cwt. 12/3-1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed, lb. Spot. s1/0-7/8d Sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton	£8:7:6	
Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.		
Castorseed, Bombay, ton	£18:18:0	
Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.		
Castorseed, Bombay, ton	£18:10:0	
Rapeseed Toria ton	£18:7:6	
Mar/Apl S'ment Sells.		

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool March 5.

March close at 9/0 1/8d.
May close at 9/3 3/8d.
July close at 9/6 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 121 3/8 cents.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York Mar. 5

Demand Bills 484.81

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 5

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 5

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £1/4/10-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 5

Copper, Braziers,	£98-1/2
Yellow Metal,	£77
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£220-1/2

LARGE SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

Liverpool, March 5.

"Sugar New York University statistical Bureau estimates "world" consumption increased ten per cent from September to dated against 5.7 per cent for 1928.

London March Sugar 12/1 1/2d.
London May Sugar 12/9 3/4d.
New York May Sugar 1.94c.
London April/June Rubber 1/1d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 5.

Chartered Bank of India, A & C £21-3/4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £145-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 pc.	£88-1/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £57-1/2.	
Consols	£54-2/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-5/8

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6/3/1929

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.915 inches (.026 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.028

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (2.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 87.8 degrees (2.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Dorection of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 92 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 2 miles per hour.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 2nd inst. the total mortality 548 was 24 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.9. The mortality for the 9th week of 1928 was 546 and death rate 21.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 was 644 and death rate 26.2.

Out of the total deaths 145 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 112 attacks (including 1 imported and 49 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 536 and compares favourably with that for the 9th week of 1928 when the figure was 465 and with the quinquennial averages for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 489. Cholera absent during the week. Smallpox caustd

MR. LUPTON HONOURED.

A pleasing social function was arranged by the Indian staff of the Textile Machinery and Mechanical Engineering Departments if Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., Bombay in honour of Mr. P. E. Lupton, a Director, who is retiring from the Firm. Mr. J. B. Greaves the head of the Firm took the chair. The ceremony consisted of the presentation of a farewell address in a beautiful silver casket. After the reading of the address, Messrs. Anant B. Agharkar and D. A. Patkar of the staff spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Lupton, who is very popular among the staff. The chairman then paid a tribute to Mr. Lupton's valuable services to the firm. Mr. A. Pooley, a partner, also made a speech appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Lupton made a suitable reply emphasizing the real bond of friendship which exists between Indians and Britons.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION'S EXAM

The following students have passed from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay in the Incorporated Secretaries Association's Examination held in December 1928.

The subjects for the Final Examination were:—(1) Secretarial Work & Practice (2) Law and Condct of and Procedure at Meetings, (3) Advanced Book-keeping & Accounts (4) Income Tax Law and Practice (5) Mercantile Law (6) Economics (7) Banking and Exchange (8) Company Law.

Final Examination: Successful Candidates: 1. Adaickalaswamy, Dorajswamy Passed in all Subjects, 2. Carvalho, Fred Alfred, Passed in all Subjects, 3. Munim, Virendralal Motabhai, Passed in all Subjects, 4. Patel, Jehangir Jamsetji, Passed in all Subjects, 5. Laul, Shankir Narayan, Passed in all subjects except in Book-Keeping.

The Subjects for the Intermediate Examination were:—(1) Commercial Arithmetic (2) Secretarial Work and Practice (3) Precis-Writing, Drafting Reports, Preparing Minutes, Resolutions, and Procedure at Meetings. (4) Book-keeping and Accounts (5) Mercantile Law (6) Company Law (7) Economics.

Intermediate Examination: Successful Candidates:—1. Athalye, Ganesh Gopal, Passed in all Subjects. 2. Doshi, Chandulal P., Passed in all Subjects. 3. Kader Ali, A, Passed in all Subjects. 4. Kamptaprasad, William Horatius. Passed in all Subjects 5. Madhiwalla, Nagindas Manekkal Passed in all Subjects. 6. Pandit, Krishnarao Purshottamrao Passed in all Subjects. 7. Sidhaye, Atmaram Sadashiv Passed in all Subjects. 8. Vehmiwala, Abbasbhoy Hasanbhoy Passed in all Subjects 9. Baria D J. Passed in all Subjects. 10. Donde, Chandrakant Shivram, Passed in all Subjects except Secretarial Practice. 11. Mahajan, Janardhan Khanderao, Passed in all Subjects except Commercial Arithmetic. 12. Samant, Mohanlal Narottam, Passed in all Subjects except Commercial Arithmetic. 13. Ginwala Phiroz Pestonshaw Passed in all subjects except Commercial Arithmetic.

SCOUTER DAVAR GOING STRONG

REACHES LOWER AMAZON

Mr. D. F. Cama, Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Scouter Daver Testimonial Fund writes:—

On Monday (4th inst.) I received a telegram from Scouter F. J. Daver, informing me that he has reached Lower Amazon. You are aware that sometime back after traversing through difficult path he reached Chachapoyas, Capital of the Upper Amazon. I have heard nothing in detail from him."

A CLASH WITH POLICE

FIRING TO REARREST ABSCONDING SUSPECT

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Information has been received that a fracas between the police and a number of Mahomedans took place in a Char close to the Rajbari Police Station. It is stated that a man named Osman was wanted by the police in connection with a murder in the locality, but he could not be traced for a long time. On the day of the occurrence of the fracas information was received that Osman was concealed in the Char, and the police arrested the man. While he was being taken to the Thana, he was removed from the custody of the police, who thereupon opened fire and succeeded in again arresting him. No one is reported to have been injured.—A. P.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED TO COME

A Local Correspondent writes:—"There was a Band performance at King's Circle on Sunday last from 6 to 8 p.m. I as well as Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of The Port Trust were present there. As the lights were not supplied upto 7 p.m. the performance was stopped, and the audience left at 7-10 p.m. Hundreds of visitors had to go away in disappointment. Surely somebody is responsible for not supplying lights?

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Aliport" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 7th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

Mails for Lanu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Cawnpore.—A lighting strike was resorted to by the millhands of the Cawnpore Textiles Limited because it is alleged that the management did not agree to reemploy two workmen who they had dismissed this morning on account of their unruly behaviour. Immediately after the strike the mill authorities declared a lock-out in the carding and mule departments. A. P.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Mar. 6.

The market was due to open at Rs. 374 for Broach A.|M. delivery but opened easy at Rs. 371|12. The opening weakness is rather due to selling by buyers "Call" options while owing to general trade depressive and tight money there is no desire to buy cotton either spot or forward. Although local prices are the cheapest in the world the farmers are suffering enormous losses. The eventual result of this disparity will result in further reduction in the buying capacity of consumers and the present healthy conditions in cloth markets all over the world will meet with a serious handicap. Even at low prices there were free offerings and prices declined to Rs. 370|-. At this level the market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. a s under:—

Broach A.|M.	370	4	0
Broach J.|A.	375	12	0
Oomra March	324	8	0
Oomra May	330	0	0
Bengal March	269	0	0
Bengal May	279	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6

March	239.90 plus 1.30
June	236.00 plus 1.10
September	236.20 plus 1.30

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, Mar. 6. To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Bengal	2,100	11,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	2,000	5,400

ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Bengal March	272
Bengal May	282
Broach A.|M.	371
Broach J.|A.	376
Oomra March	325
Oomra May	330

SPOT RATES.

Bengal V. P. No. 1	285	280	272	265
M. G. Sind	287	282	274	267
M. G. Punjab	283	278	270	263
M. G. Rajputana	285	280	272	265
M. G. Broach No 2	384	379	374	369
M. G. Oomra Berar No. 3	336	331	325	315
M. G. C. P. No. 1	356	351	345	325
M. G. C. P. No. 2	346	341	335	325
M. G. Khandesh			303	293

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Toyo M. Kaisha	Halda	305
100	Do.	Hingoli	292
100	Do.	Mudia City	335
100	Volkart Bros.	Akola	304
200	Do.	Veraval	292
100	Do.	Murtizapur	310
100	Japan Cotton	Satna	290
100	Do.	C. P. 1	333
200	Do.	Pandhurna	345
100	Do.	Amraoti	325
100	E. Spinners Co.	Pachora	275
200	Ital India Co.	Mulkapur	295
200	Langley Co.	Khandesh	260
100	Bombay Co.	Jalna	309
100	K. Devchand	Menmand	267
100	Nisho Co.	Amraoti	295
100	Kotab Co.	Debai	297
100	A. Damodar	Pandharpur	323
100	Do.	Nemuch	308
2300			

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,893	274,292	229,369
Central India	3,946	198,974	214,654
Barsi and Nagar	1,152	162,113	219,923
Hyderabad-Gaorani	109	56,423	88,555
Berar	2,705	519,676	468,856
Central Provinces	994	256,838	198,746
Total Oomras	11,799	1,468,316	1,420,103
Dholera		64,120	73,289
N.-W. Provinces	759	55,976	60,781
Rajputana	99	25,889	30,445
Sind-Punjab	250	56,454	120,017
Broach	2,203	53,798	5,038
Coompta & Dharwar		12,547	4,071
Westerns-Northerns		11,591	3,909
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	117	5,773	8,253
Persian		880	3,519
American		2,885	24,176
Egyptian and African	455	24,965	12,764
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10	66
Total	15,682	1,783,205	1,766,491

HOLIDAY IN COTTON.

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on Saturday the 9th inst., on account of "Maha Shivratri".

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Linseed May	11 4 3
Linseed Sept.	11 9 9
Wheat May	3 7 9
Wheat September	8 7 3

LINSEED

London, Mar. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £19:7:6 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, ton £19:0:0 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, £15:16:3 Mar/Apl S'ment. Hull, Sellers
Linseed, Bombay ton £19:5:0 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 6

London Ready	25	15	0
London Forward	25	15	0
American Cent	56	9	0
China Opening	2	6	12
China Closing	2	6	14
Ready	58	12	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Falgune	58|15	59|1	58|15	59|0
Tejimundi	-|10|-			
Chaitra	59|1	59|3	59|1	59|2
Tejimundi	-|15|-			

GOLD.

Ready	21	10	0
Falgune	21	8	0
Chaitra	21	8	3
National City	21	11	6
N. Manordas	21	11	0
N. Motilal	21	10	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 6. Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	288	....
Bengal Fine	283	...
Bengal F.G.	275	245|55
Sind-Punjab Fine	283	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	245|50
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320|25
Nagpur Savner Fine	335|40	325|30
Yeotmal Fine	325|30	310|20
Arvi Fine	330|33	305|20
Amraoti Fine	320|25	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320|25	290|300
Mulkapur Fine	305	280|85
Khandesh Fine	295	265|70
Muthia Fine	285	270|75
Muthia F.G.	280	240|60
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	345|50	310
Purna F.G.G.S.	330	310
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	325	310
Indore|Ujjain Fine	320	305|340
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320|25	300|305
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
		Old.
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	330
Cambodia	410|405	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	365
Compta Good	....	365
Jinja	520	....
Busoga	530	....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 28th Feb. Yester-day	This year	Last year
Europe	4,778	424,912	346,321
Japan & China	16,614	785,443	482,237
Coast Ports		10,996	15,942
Up-country by Rail		59,924	43,432
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		99,368	35,741
Total	21,392	1,380,643	923,668

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 5-3-29	8269000	7165000
„ Yesterday do	20000	21000
Exports to date do.	6275000	5365000
Stock at Ports 1-3-29	1197000	2021000
„ Interior Towns do.	906000	989000
„ Liverpool 1-3-29	1110000	771000
Visible Supply 1-3-29	5052000	5046000
Quantity in Sight do.	13375000	11810000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, March 6.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1/2 anna per cwt. in prices for Java Sugar. Prices for Beet Sugar (Forfard Positions) also register a rise of about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 8/7 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment. February. Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B H.
Shipment June. Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt. F. B H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/4 per cwt F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—February Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar (Refined) March Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—FIRM.

OILS & CAKES.

BOMBAY, March 6.

The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited.
The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations
Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 561/- per ton
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 559/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 150/- per ton.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Mar. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18-1/8

RAW COTTON SITUATION

PURCHASES ON RECESSIONS ADVISABLE

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report issued on the 5th inst. is as follows:—

Americans::—Our last report was dated 26th February since which time values in New York have hardened by about 36 points

After a prolonged period of monotony, there is a measure of relief in being able to say that for the first time since November prices have been forced through the 20-1/2 cents level. Stagnation in a commodity market has little to be said in its favour from the point of view of the merchant, the manufacturer or the broker, and the return to movement, particularly constructive movement has been a stimulating influence on trade over a wide area. Responding to a broadening enquiry for cloth from India and China, Lancashire has taken a much more active interest in cotton as shown by the fact that spot sales in Liverpool last week totalled 51,000 bales against 33,000 for the previous week and 46,000 in corresponding week of last year. Regarding America, we wrote towards the end of last year that a short interest on shipment accounts had accumulated for the spring months beginning with March. The continued and world-wide dullness of markets lulled traders into a sense of security, but the first signs of reviving interest hardened the basis in the South a change ie the outlook which, incidentally, makes it difficult to assess correctly the prospects for the import of Americans into India on more than a moderate scale.

Not only is the old crop statistical position sound but, as we recently remarked owing to the fact that during the period of heaviest crop movement the course of prices was steadily upward the balance of old crops has found a home of reasonable comfort pending its requirement by the Trade. There is a general attitude of solidarity and comfort about the market which is impressive. The Bear armoury still has the argument of acreage and, something approaching 50 million acres have potentialities of price disturbances at a later date of no mean order should spring and summer weather be better than average. As against such a possibility however there is the definite fact that the carry-over this year will be reduced to an extent which necessitates the production of a crop sufficiently large to be difficult to grow and such being the case the speculator and the "investment" buyer as well as the trader in actual will evince interests in the market at lower prices.

Already there are reports of excessive rains delaying farm work, Sorenity of out look is not exactly characteristic of the farmer, whose sense of impending disaster would seem to be exceeded only by his volubility in broadcasting his troubles to the world. However, his attitude towards prices is friendly and, with faith in his difficulties we advise purchases on any recession which occur as the result of technical readjustments of the market.

Bombay:—Net over the week Broach quotations are higher by about 8 rupees.

A falling off in export enquiry has been more than offset by buying against Option accounts and throughout the week the undertone has been firm.

With a stock of 1,076,094 bales in Bombay we prefer purchases in Liverpool and, on advances, sales of Broach, or on the narrowing in parity which periodically occurs, sales here and purchases in Liverpool as a simultaneous operation.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000.)

Week ending 1st March 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	208	13,375	11,810
Receipts at U. S. Ports	112	8,182	7,122
Exports from America			
To Great Britain	34	1,539	922
To Continent	94	3,523	3,455
To Japan, Canada, etc.	42	1,255	933
Total	170	6,317	5,312
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	348	10,579	10,214
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	57	1,784	1,814
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,978	2,021
Stocks at American Interior Towns		906	989
Stock in Great Britain and Continent		—2,168	—2,061
Total		5,052	5,071
Last week		5,192	5,191
Difference on week		—140	—12
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,110	829
Exports of American Cotton to India	NIL	330 B/S	35400 B/S

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, 28/10-1/2 April delivery. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, 29/2-1/4 May/August delivery. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5 5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 5.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.44.7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12-11-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	24.96
T.T. Madrid on London	31.90
T.T. Milan on London	92.62
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.22
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March, 6.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 11/32 15th Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 826
Banks Buying D D 937
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 118-3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/2.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/4 5th instant.
Shanghai/London 2/6 13/16 6th instant.
Japan/London1/10 5th instant.
London/Paris 124.25 5th instant.
London/Belgium 34.950 5th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.22 3/4 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 3/4 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 4th inst £4/4/10 7/8 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 4th intt. 25 15/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/16 4th inst. 25 15/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 7/8 4th inst. 56 1/2 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 9/32 per cent 4th inst. 5 5/16 per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 13/32 per cent 4th inst. 5 7/16 per cent 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent 6 mos 5 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India bought. China sold. Undertone in easier but sellers not pressing. Market depends upon China.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March, 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/15
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 pper cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 83/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/3
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/9
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/2
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax (Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 19th March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/0/0 1945/55 Rs. 103/2/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, March 6.
BOMBAY, March 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 53/7 Lowest Rs. 53/4/6 Closing Rs. 53/10.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12, Highest Rs. 4/12/3, Closing Rs. 4/12/1.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 55/15 Lowest Rs. 55/11/6 Closing Rs. 55/12/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, March 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,078
Linseed	15,714
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,043
Gingellyseeds	4,854
Poppyseeds	6
Groundnuts	14,578
Castorseeds	6,489
Rice	23,022
Myrabollams	5,007
Cottonseeds	15,739
Mowraseeds	18
Gram	4,985
Joowar	6,868
Maize	195
Bajree	1,140
Coal	tons 1,619

STOCKS AND SHARES

Firmness in Fazal Shares

UNDERTONE STEADY

Bombay, Mar. 6.

The firmness in raw cotton stimulated prices of cotton mill shares at the opening with increased enquiry. However at the advance there a increased offerings of long liquidation but firm buying of

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 6

Bombay Dyeing 887, 90, 86, 90, 92, 90.
Century 398, 96, 95, 93, 96, 97, 96.
Colaba 133, 35-10.
Crescent 131, 33, 36.
Fazul 750, 53, 55, 52, 53, 57, 62, 60.
Indore 390, 90.
Madhowji 45, 50.
Nagpur 487, 86, 85, 83.
New Great 227.
Pearl 470, 71, 68, 67, 71, 72, 73.
Simplex 68, 72.
Swadeshi 437, 36, 37.
Burma 796, 98, 800, 799, 98, 97, 98.
Hydro 1136, 37, 38, 40, 37, 38, 40.
Tram 149-6.
Deff. 247, 48, 49-6, 46-14, 45, 48, 46.
Ord. 68-14, 69, 68-12, 6, 4, 10, 68-12.
Bundi 21-4.
Indian 337, 38, 40, 40-10.
Katni Ord. 226, 28.
Alcock 297, 302-8,

Fazal Shares imparted strength and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 890|- but declined to Rs. 886|4. At this level there was good enquiry which hardened prices to Rs. 893|12 but renewed profit-taking caused a small relapse and closed at Rs. 890|- Fazal after opening at Rs. 755|- declined to Rs. 751|14 but advanced to Rs. 763|12 on active buying and closed at Rs. 760|- Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 247|8 and advanced to Rs. 250|- on short covering. At this level heavy liquidation caused a decline to Rs. 244|6 and closed at Rs. 246|4. Hydros were steady on bull support. Burmas are going in strong hands. Cement shares ruled very steady.

TENDERS:—

Out of a total of 24171 shares tendered through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

Alcock	423
Bom. Dyeing	258
Bundi	4350
Bom. Steamer	517
Bom. Burma Old.	491
Century	338
Colaba	414
Crescent	269
Fazal	434
Indore	481
Ind. Cement	1201
Ind. Bleaching	490
Kohinoor	576
Katni Ord.	505
New Great	551
Nagpur	306
Pearl	226
Swadeshi	326
Tata Steel Ord.	6675
Tata Steel Def.	765
Tata Hydro	805
Tram	1760
Tata Mill	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 352/8
Apollo 50 nil 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (250) 10y 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 890.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160.
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 396-4.
Central India 100f 483-12
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Coluba Land Mill 100 100 135-10.
Crescent 100 9f. 136-4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 a 15y 330.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. nil 0/9/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 200.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 760.
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2|8 132-8.
Gokak 1000 nil 132-8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching etc., 100 10f. 246.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270.
Indore Malwa 100 13|12f 396 4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Khisoer 10| 13|0|6 200.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15| 1500
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 50.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1155.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85/12
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f xd 166-4.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 85
New Great Eastern 200 10y 227-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 57
Pearl 210 19f 473-12.
Phoenix 100 20y 357-8
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 64.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 72-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7/8
Swadesh 100 10f 437-8.
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 47/8
Vishnu Cotton 500 40f 2250.
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2.8f 160.
Baroda 500 0|8 79
Central 250 0|8 22.
Eastern 25 nil 90.8.
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 342 8.
Union 5/11 3/11/0
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE

COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|8 4f 21-4.
Central India Mining 9/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 340-10.
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 22.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12-14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8
Shivrajpur 10 2 11|8 21-4.
United Cement 100 6y 82/8 xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 317/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 122/8
Central Portland 97.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 84
Hoshjarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 83
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89/8
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95/8
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 682-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 125/10 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138/8
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 558/12
Bombay Tramway Ord. 50 9-81 148/12
Tata Hydro Eectric 1,000 10f 1140
Tata Power 0 7,000 nil 465.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 131/4

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1135
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 210
Manmad Manufacturing 950 22y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 595.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 22.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2050.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 302-8.
Attock Oil ...1 nil 35.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 227-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 793/12
Dd. Contributory 50 12f 280.
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4/13
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kamp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11-13.
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/8
Tata Iron (Ord.) 55 1y 68-12.
Tata Iron (def.) 59 246-4.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Asaur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 5y 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 100/8
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March. 6.

3 Months Discounts 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—The "Rest" Ranwar vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 3-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 8.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of Feb. 21 due at 6 a.m.

Nomination Day for Election of Fellows to the University of Bombay.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Bombay Port Trust vs. Bombay City Police, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 9.

Maha Shivratri: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Parsi Cyclists vs. 3rd Bn., Hyderabad Regiment, 4-15 p.m.—Customs vs. Parsi Sporting Club.

MR. JHABWALA CONGRATULATED.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union a Mass Meeting was held to congratulate Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on his being elected as a member to the Corporation as one of the labour representatives.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 6th March, 1929, tenders to the amount of £3,230,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 31 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday, the 14th March 1929 on the usual conditions.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

MR. PANDIT'S LECTURE.

Mr. V. K. Pandit will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge Chowpatty to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), Subject:—On "The Search of Happiness". The lecture is open to the public.

DR. P. C. RAY'S LECTURE.

Sir P. C. Ray will deliver an Address on "Pharmacy in Ancient India," at the Seth G. S. M. College Main Lecture Hall, on Friday (the 8th instant), at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

The postponed Brotherhood Social and Inter-Communal Vegeterian Dinner will be held on Friday (8th instant), on the Terrace of the Muslim Students' Union at Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Lord Mayor of Bombay, will preside. The fee for members is Re. 1-8 each and for non-members Rs. 2. Tickets can be had at the Headquarters of the Institution during office hours upto the 5th instant.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS AND THINKERS.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Conference will be held at the Prarthana Samaj on Sunday (the 10th instant), at 3-30 p.m. Those who would like to enrol themselves as members of the R. C. are also invited to attend. The R. C. membership fee is only Rs. 2.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF FEES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, 9th inst., at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the proposed increase of School and College Fees by the Bombay Government.

Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. A. K. Bhat and others will speak.

The place will be announced later.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

PUBLIC LECTURES ON FOLK-SONGS OF GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR.

The fourth of the above Series of public lectures in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by a known Scholar of Kathiawar—Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani, B.A., on "Ballads" (continued). The lecture will be illustrated by Songs sung by the lecturer. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE WEATHER.

POONA, Mar. 6.

The weather continues to be dry except for local thunder showers in Tenasserim. The western disturbance is feeble.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Tavoy a quarter inch each.

Forecast:—No large change.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY

MUNICIPALITY ASKED TO PROVIDE MORE FACILITIES FOR VACCINATION

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday Dr. R. M. Mistry drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the increasing number of small-pox cases in Bombay and the immediate necessity of providing additional accommodation in the Municipal hospitals for the purpose. He stated that the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital was absolutely full and although the hospital accommodation was for 130 beds by Wednesday morning the total number of cases in the hospital were 160. He thanked the Commissioner for advertising in Bombay newspapers warning the public to revaccinate in view of the epidemic and he urged him to continue the advertisement so that the public may be induced to revaccinate until the epidemic subsided.

The Commissioner said he visited the infectious hospitals every morning and he would give effect to the suggestion of Dr. Mistry, if circumstances so required.

STRIKE IN ALCOCK ASHDOWN WORKS

UNION'S STATEMENT

With reference to the strike now in progress in the Workshops of Alcock Ashdown Company Mr. Jhabwala, the Secretary of the men's Union has issued the following:—

The men in the above Workshops are members of their Union. The main ppoint under dispute for which the men went on strike was in regard to the Managements' action of stopping full payment for Saturday's six hours of works. Mr. Jhabwalla had long descussions with the Manager Mr. Carcary on Saturday last during which he Warned him that in one respect the Workshop was violating the Factory Act, that the Comppany had not incurred any loss for the last we many years and the profits had accumulated so high that the shares were once quoted at ten times the original price.

Even in these times the share value was high and dividend fat and that the Company gained nothing practically from the cut of Saturday. Mr. Carcary relpie that he was in sympathy with the men that the works could not stand in competition with others except if the workers were prepared to share the present sorrows of the employers and that the men must be advised to return to work with the above out accepted. Mr. Jhabwalla held repeated meeting of the men and the following demands were formulated over which discussions were resumed with the management on Monday morning.

(1) That the Union should be recognised.

(2) That the week hhall consist of 5 days each of 5 and half hours from 8 to 5-30 with one hours intermission.

(3) That there should be entire stoppage on Saturday and Sunday.

(4) If the work is to be continued on Saturday it shall be done at the present rate and in occordance with the present rule.

(5) That the medical charge of annas four per head per month should be stopped.

(6) That the money charged to the men for stamps must be stopped.

(7) That the date of the pay shall be the 10th of each month.

(8) That overtime shall be from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

(9) That all the nights of work put in shall be paid for.

(10) That all men must reckoned to be on the permanent list.

(11) That no man shall be dismissed without a month's notice.

It was ultimately decided that the above demands should be considered by the Agents and the Directors of the Company at their meeting called on Monday. The strike continues.

ENTERTAINMENT TO PROF. D. K. KARVE

ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE TO ENGLAND

POONA, Mar. 5.

Prof. D. K. Karve, the social reformer and founder of the Indian Women's University, who is sailing for England on the 16th was entertained to tea by the Hindu Widows Home Association, an association started by Prof. D. Karve for the uplift of Hindu widows when tributes were paid for Prof. Karve's services to the cause of Indian womanhood in general and to that of Hindu widows in particular.

In his reply Prof. Karve warned the audience against expecting any bright results from his tour. If they expected to win they should study the instructions in foreign lands with a view to introductions striking changes in educational system of the country. His labours would be in the direction of bringing educational efforts by Indian Women's University to the notice of the Western people and arouse their sympathies. He would also do his best to make the people in other lands realise that India was not so degraded as she was often painted by people who had not realised the value of the efforts which were being made all over India on lines of self-help and self-respect.

It is Prof. Karve's intention to attend the two International Conferences one at Geneva at the end of July and the other at Elsinore in the month following where he would have valuable opportunities for exchange of thought with distinguished educationists all the world over.—A. P.

WHO ARE FIT FOR CIVIC HONOUR

QUESTION IN RANGOON CORPORATION

GANDHIJI TO BE PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS

RANGOON, March 6.

Yesterday the Rangoon Corporation adopted a resolution to present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi, after a very interesting discussion on the subject.

Mr. H. Khan moved an amendment to the resolution, so as to include in it the name of Maulana Mahomed Ali also who would be arriving in Rangoon shortly.

WHO ARE FIT FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Murray opposed the motion and said that he shared with them their appreciation of a man of the type of Mr. Gandhi. But the Corporation in the past had honoured and presented address only to persons like the heir-apparent to the throne as the representative of His Majesty the King, and in the case of Viceroys and Governors of the Province, who had come here in their official capacity. Many a good men had come to the city; but they had no such honour accorded to them. If this motion was adopted they would have to be presenting addresses to every great man who visited the Province. He asked that the matter be entirely dropped.

After Mr. U. Paw Tun had replied to the critices the amendment was put to the vote and lost.

When the original motion was put to vote, a poll was demanded and taken with the result that the resolution was carried.

A Sub-Committee consisting of the President and two members was appointed to work out the details in connection with the presentation of the address.—Free Press.

BURMANS' LONGING TO SEE MAHATMA

RECEPTION COMMITTEES FORMED ALL OVER BURMA

RANGOON, March 6.

Reception Committee are formed in every town and village in Burma. The desire to have a glimpse of Mahatma the world's greatest man—and to hear him speak, has been very intense with everyone in Burma.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S BURMA PROGRAMME.

Mahatmaji's Burma tour programme which commences from 8th March, the date of his arrival in Rangoon, and ends by the 21st March, on which date he returns to Calcutta, is as follows:—

(1) Rangoon; 8th, 9th, 10th and 14th March; silence from 8 P.M. on Sunday the 10th to 8 P.M. on Monday, the 11th.

(2) Pegu: Mahatma Gandhi and party may visit the place more conveniently on his way back from Moulmein to Rangoon on the 14th March arriving at Pegu at 4 A.M. by the Martaban Moulmein Mail train and stopping there for about 4 to 5 hours.

(3) Moulmein: 12th March and part of 13th March.

(4) Thaton: Receptions at the station on the 13th Evening, on the 14th Morning, and on the evening of 14th, departure for Prome.

(5) Prome: March 15th (back to Rangoon reaching 16th morning).

(6) Thougwa: 16th March (back to Rangoon same day, in the afternoon).

(7) Toungoo and Pyinmana: March 17th.

(8) Mandalay: 18th and 19th March (departure for Kyauktaga on 19th at 8 P.M.).

() Kyauktaga: 20th March, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. (Departure from Rangoon on the 20th March at 2 P.M.) Back to Rangoon on 21st of March at 7 A.M. Departure for Calcutta, the same day.—Free Press.

MEMBER OF DIET MURDERED

ASSAILANT SURRENDERS

LONDN, March 5.

Tokyo.—Mr. Senji Yamamoto a proletarian member of the diet was mortally wounded with a dagger by the reactionary Kuroda in the course of an ostensibly friendly call after which he went to the police station and surrendered. He admitted that he was swayed by political reasons.—Reuter.

SIR V. CHIROL TAKEN ILL

LONDON, March 5.

Cairo.—Sir Valentine Chirol who was sailing Home from India has been taken ill with pneumonia, and is staying at the residency.—Reuter.

SIR D. ROSS REACHES TEHERAN

LONDON, March 5

Teheran.—Sir Denison Ross has arrived here, and is put up with the Minister of Education.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—Nawabzashali, Editor of the local vernacular paper "Taqut" has been arrested under the Princes Protection Act in connection with an article about the ruler of Bhopal.—A. P.

NO PLACE FOR DRINK

Dirty Business must be Killed

ORGANISATION OF PROHIBITION LEAGUES URGED

The citizens of Dadar gathered in large numbers near Tilak Bridge on the 5th March at 9 p.m. to welcome Dr. W. E. Pussyfoot Johnson the leader of the World Prohibition movement. The meeting was held under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee whose President in a few well chosen words welcomed the great man and expressed the pleasure the Committee had in arranging for the meeting in view of the fact that the question of prohibition is now looming high in the Indian national circles.

Dr. Johnson was profusely garlanded and delivered a very interesting speech which was very much appreciated by the huge audience as was seen from the repeated cheers whenever any incident was mentioned by the honoured guest.

PUSSYFOOT IN KHADI SUIT.

Dr. Johnson in his preliminary remarks expressed his pleasure in seeing a major portion of the audience dressed in Khadi. He himself when he came to India in 1921 had made three suits of Khadi which he wore out and he had ordered for two suits now and he hoped to wear them out also. During the last visit he had the pleasure of meeting Mahatma Ghandhi and his wife at his Ashram and though he was anxious to renew his acquaintance this time he could not do so owing to the fact that he was at one end of India and Mahatma Ghandhi was at the other proceeding to Rangoon. "There is no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest living man of the world and I have been telling so to the people of Africa, Japan, China America and other countries which I have since visited."

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Coming to the subject of prohibition, he said that his country (U.S.A.) had been under the prohibition law for about ten years and the benefits accrued from it were visible throughout the country from one end to the other. He referred to a railway accident which happened in one of the railways prior to the enactment of the prohibition law. In that accident about 100 to 150 passengers were either injured or killed and the railway company had to pay damages amounting to 1,500,000 dollars. The committee appointed to investigate the causes of the accident gave a verdict that the accident was due to the driver having taken charge of the engine while in a drunken state. This gave an impetus to the prohibition movement and the railways, one after another, laid down the rule that no operative should drink either 'on duty' or 'off duty.'

SNAKE BITE FOR A BOTTLE!

He then referred to the wild goose stories anti-prohibitionists had been spreading throughout the world and what amount of enmity the prohibition movement had created in the minds of liquor sellers. He referred to an incident where it was told that owing to the district going completely dry even fish could not find water to live in and consequently were living on earth. Then again he referred to a curious anecdote. A habitual drunkard went to a town in America on some business. He found it absolutely impossible to obtain drink anywhere. The restaurants were not stocking it nor the hotels. He was directed to a chemist shop. The chemist when approached asked him for a prescription on the presentation of which alone any drink could be supplied. The man could not understand what a prescription was and where he could get it. The chemist directed him to a doctor who on accosting the man asked what the matter was with his health. He simply replied that he wanted some drink and that he was asked to obtain a prescription from a doctor. The doctor told him that he ought to be sick if he should get a prescription and to get sick it would be better if he gets bit by a snake. The man who was after drink went after a snake and in one end of the town he found a large number of persons waiting for their turn to be bit by the snake. The audience could not suppress their laughter on hearing this and many another anecdotes which Dr. Johnson referred to in his speech.

SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

Dr. Johnson then referred to the last presidential election in America when Mr. Hoover was elected President by a majority of 6,400,000 votes. In the U.S.A. Senate out of 436 members not more than ten are "wet". In the last Senate there were but five "wet" members who time and again used to abuse the prohibitions whenever they get an opportunity to speak. These five members stood for re-election but the dry voters voted for them to stay at home (laughter). Dr. Johnson concluded his interesting speech by saying that so far as they were concerned in U.S.A. they had settled for ever that their country should be completely dry. "Drink is a dirty business and must be got out of the world. Civilisation of this day has no place for drink. The sooner we do it the better for all humankind." He thanked the G. Ward Congress Committee for having given him the opportunity to be in their midst and to exchange thoughts with them in a matter of vital importance to all concerned.

BOMBAY GOVT. POLICY.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, M.L.C., who presided spoke a few words on the excise administration under the Bombay Government. He explained how the weakest council in India was able the other day, probably due to Dr. Johnson's presence in their midst, to carry a cut motion against the Excise Minister, how in spite of the united demand for a "Dry" Presidency the Government have been thwarting the attempts of the popular party. He said that 20 years ago the excise revenue for the whole presidency was only 93 lakhs but it had grown by leaps and bounds so much so that in 1929 Bombay City alone contributed about a crore of rupees. The revenue of the whole presidency now is about four crores. As a result of the rationing scheme, the revenue last year was reduced by about 58 lakhs and this had resulted in much heart-burning in Government circles and the transferred departments are denied the necessary grants. He then appealed for the organisation of prohibition leagues all over the country and to carry on a sustained agitation for a "dry" India.

The meeting dispersed at a late hour with the usual vote of thanks.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1929.

What is the Army for in a country like India, a country, I mean, which is a subject portion of the British Empire, which is regarded as a ward by a numerous band of Trustees? In the Army as Indians see it existing in their country they have precious little footing. Some thousands of Indians are soldiers and can be ordered abroad—say to China—to fight for causes in which this country has no interest.

* * * *

I was glad to notice in a recent leading article in the "Pioneer" an explanation of what an Army is for. The Allahabad journal says, "The Army has to fulfil two functions—it has to be capable of tremendous expansion in order to lead and train the nation in arms, when such a need arises, and it must also conduct experimentation and training on the new policy"—the policy of mechanisation.

* * * *

Mechanisation is already in progress in the Indian Army, at considerable cost to the tax-payer but the Indian has no chance of learning the technique of mechanisation. Others, people from 6,000 miles away, get the benefit of this "experimentation" at India's expense.

* * * *

As regards an Indian Army, an Army which if need arises will be able "to lead and train the nation in arms" Indians will have to wait for securing it until Swaraj comes.

* * * *

The training of Indians in Army leadership is, as Dr. Moonje aptly observed in the Assembly "not even a drop in ocean compared with the Dominions".

* * * *

Isn't it silly on the part of Indians to demand that Indian youths must have the opportunity of being trained as army officers when the Trustees are ready to do all the officering for the sake of poor India?

* * * *

As silly as the Indian demand for reserving coastal trade to Swadeshi shipping when British steamship companies are ready to continue the monopoly of moving Indian merchandise from port to port.

* * * *

An important discovery has recently been made which shows how progressive feminine Rome was. Who was the first to have the permanent hair wave? A delegate to the International Convention of Hairdressers held at London observed that "a favourite of Nero" could claim this honour.

* * * *

How did she manage it? "She wrapped her hair in wooden stocks, packed it with clay and remained for three weeks in a hot Roman bath".

* * * *

Coming out she gave it, I presume, hot to Nero and the poor man ran away to the solitude of a terrace and began to fiddle. Rome was burning down below but Nero dared not turn and meet the lady with the hair in curls and saturated with the heat of three weeks.

* * * *

Coolidge is to take to journalism as an ex-presidential career. Silent Cal will be busy with his pen in the evening of his career. The earlier announcement that he was willing to accept a judgeship of the Supreme Court is thus proved to be baseless. The American Press should feel flattered.

* * * *

Constable "Surely, miss, on such a wide street as this you could have done something to prevent this accident."

Fair motorist (very earnestly) "I did. I assure you. I screamed as loud as I could".

Latest Cotton News

NEW YORK PRICE 14 POINTS DOWN

NEW YORK

New York, Mar. 6.

The N. Y. Futures market opened at a decline of 3 points on easier Liverpool advices. However there was absence of selling and prices advanced 7 points under scappered buying. At this level there was reactionary feeling and owing to increased profit-taking the market closed 14 points under last closing.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Presence of selling orders at the outset resulted in an inadequate response to over-night's rise at New York. Prices opened at a rise of 7 points for May and July/January were 3 points up. Steady attraction of long liquidation imparted a better feeling and an additional rise of 4 points was recorded. However this was lost in later trading and the market closed at a net rise of 9 points. After many months Middling American Spot Prices were crossed the level of 11 tons and closed at a rise of 14 points to 11.01.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. F. L. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

"Garside estimate consumption 1,525,000 bales. Possibly more".

"New York Bull pool buying hedge delivery. Outside public also buying. Also we think chances are in favour of price advancing later on. We think advance sufficient for present with known conditions".

The Liverpool market is due to open 6 to 9 points lower on Thursday.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 6.
Previous Closing Rate	21.08
To-day's Opening Rate	21.05
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	20.94
Difference	—.14

Broach Expectation Rs. 369 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	March 6.
Previous Closing Rate	10 73
To-day's Opening Rate	10.80
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.82
Difference	plus .09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Mar. 6.
Silver Ready	26 0 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Mar. 6.
1st Settlement	59 1 0
2nd Settlement	59 2 0
3rd Settlement	59 6 0

New Delhi.—Lieutenant-Col. W. V. Coppinger, Professor of Opthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, has been selected as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.—A. P.

New Delhi.—A competitive examination to select candidates for training for the Indian Forest Service will be held at Delhi, beginning on the 15th July.—A. P.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22,560.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local, Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly ..	20	0	25	0
Half-Yearly	10	0	12	8
Quarterly	5	0	6	4
Monthly ..	1	14	2	4

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly ..	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY,
ONE & HALF ANNA
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1929.

WANTED NATIONAL UNITY.

The attempts that are being made to unite the Muslims with regard to their constitutional demands are most welcome. For divided counsels in an important community on any vital question are prejudicial both to the community and to the nation of which it is an integral part. But the attempts will not be very fruitful unless they are calculated not merely to unite two sections of the Muslim community but to bind together both Hindus and Muslims. This obvious truth is apt to be lost sight of when communities live and work apart and, therefore, needs to be specially stressed when the Congress Working Committee seems disposed to rest on its oars, when Muslim leaders are busy mainly composing their own internal quarrels, and when the Hindu Mahasabha leaders seem to think that they have said their last say in the matter of inter-communal unity. If responsible Congress leaders think that by their waiting for a change of heart something will turn up and ease the situation, they are grievously mistaken. In the absence of genuine and sustained efforts for unity, hearts may easily respond to separatist tendencies.

Impartial reports of the recent meeting of Muslim leaders at Delhi are too meagre to indicate the exact trend of events. The "Times of India's" Special Correspondent's version is an obvious distortion of facts, for it is difficult to believe, as the correspondent asks the public to believe, that Mr. Jinnah accepted the constitutional resolutions of the last Delhi "All-Parties" Conference and even agreed to Sir Mahomed Shafi's proposal that the "Jinnah section of the All-India Muslim League should accept the Muslim constitutional demands as formulated by the Delhi Conference." We have no doubt Mr. Jinnah will put a stop to misrepresentation by publishing his own views and commitments on the subject.

Meanwhile, some of the promoters of the Conference have issued a manifesto summoning Muslims throughout the country to endorse and popularise its resolutions. None can take exception to this. But the signatories to the manifesto go further and add: "So long as the present conditions in India continue to exist, no Mussalmans should take part directly or indirectly in the processions and meetings that will be organised under the auspices of the Indian National Congress from March 10 onwards," as we firmly believe that these are propaganda in support of the Nehru Report which is not acceptable to the Mussalmans." Now, as a matter of fact, even assuming that the Nehru Report is not acceptable to the bulk of the Muslim community, the Congress meetings and processions referred to are meant only to popularise the boycott of foreign cloth, the use of Khaddar, prohibition, and the general demand for Swaraj, it being clearly understood that the communal settlement is yet to be completed. Do the signatories to the manifesto want the country and the world to believe that Muslims have no interest in the boycott of foreign cloth, in the amelioration of the condition of the poor through Khaddar, in the cause of abstinence which the Koran enjoins and in the demand for Swaraj? These leaders, while asking Muslims not to cooperate with the Congress in all these matters, do not even advise them to carry on similar propaganda among themselves. Do they seriously suggest that Muslims should do nothing for Swadeshi, or Prohibition or for Swaraj? It would be suicidal for the Muslims deliberately to boycott all these Congress activities and a disservice to the country. It is certainly their duty to press their constitutional claims on the Congress, just as it is the duty of the Congress to consider their claims in a spirit of generosity, sympathy and justice. But the perverse line of action recommended by the leaders in question, is hardly calculated to hasten a settlement which they profess to have at heart. It is a bitter irony that these leaders include Maulana Mahomed Ali, an ex-President of the Congress, who expressed satisfaction at the Madras Congress resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity, which is substantially the same as the resolution of the Nehru Committee.

—:o:—

NON-OFFICIAL BARDOLI ENQUIRY.

The non-official Enquiry Committee of the Coalition Nationalist Party of the Bombay Legislative Council, appointed in July last to inquire into the No-tax campaign in Bardoli and the official methods to suppress it, has now published its Report, important extracts from which we were permitted to print in advance in our own columns. The Committee consisted of Messrs. K. M. Munshi (Chairman,) Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, H. B. Shivdasani, N. B. Chandrachud, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, all members of the Council, and of Mr. B. G. Kher (Secretary). Its main terms of reference were to investigate into and report on official methods in dealing with the Bardoli campaign and their effects on the people of the Taluka and also to report on other relevant matters. The Committee held an elaborate enquiry, reviewing 153 written statements and examining no less than 126 witnesses. It is superfluous to mention that Government boycotted the enquiry, though a C.I.D. officer was regularly in attendance, except when evidence was taken in camera. Despite the absence of official assistance the Committee is in a position to state that its conclusions "are fully supported by an overwhelming volume of unimpeachable evidence in our possession." The composition of the Committee and the elaborate and judicial character of its enquiry would justify the fullest confidence of the public in the findings and recommendations of the Committee.

The main findings of the Committee may be briefly summarised here. Not to mention the various irregularities in serving the notices of forfeiture, the lands forfeited were out of all proportion to the assessment recoverable, in several cases their value being 50 to 100 times the assessment. After forfeiture, lands worth over 3 lakhs were disposed of for only Rs. 11,000. "Numerous cases of breaking open the doors of houses spread over different villages show that the forcing open of doors was by no means the isolated action of a wayward officer but was resorted to as a matter of concerted policy." Many distraints were levied before sunrise and after sunset against the rules of the Land Revenue Code. Even articles such as cooking vessels, beds, seeds and bullocks, which are exempted from attachments, were seized notwithstanding such exemption. Articles distrained were sold at gross undervalue and policemen and revenue peons were allowed to purchase them and the animals distrained "were very severely beaten in most cases." In short, the Committee states: "The simultaneous and rigorous employment of the processes allowed by the Land Revenue Code and other incidental activities like wholesale forfeiture, sales at gross undervalue, disregard of procedure in cases of forfeiture, distraints and sales, the employment of Pathans, harsh treatment of cattle and their sales to butchers, postings of Pathans and police in front of the houses of khatidars for hours together, use of criminal law and such other measures prove that the processes were worked harshly. These measures were adopted harshly by Government in order to bring the highest possible pressure short of military occupation..... The measures adopted by Government were primitive and had for their object retribution and not mere revenue collection and as such were vindictive." The recommendations of the Committee are calculated to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate situation as was found in Bardoli. The Committee recommends that the whole land revenue policy should be radically revised and that, in particular, the principle of assessment should be brought in a line with the civilised notions of land tax prevailing in the West and an appeal to civil courts must be allowed where the assessment is found to be unsatisfactory, that the methods of recovery should be more clearly defined in the Land Revenue Code itself and should approximate to the remedies for recovery of money claims as given by civil law, and that the large powers now left with the Executive of making rules and passing resolutions should be taken away and salutary provisions safeguarding the rights and liberties of the ryots must be incorporated in the Code.

The Committee has, by undertaking a comprehensive Report, rendered a valuable service not only to this Presidency but to the whole country. The Report thoroughly exposes the inherent defects in the land revenue policy which is essentially the same wherever the ryotwari system prevails. It exposes not only the defects in the methods of assessment but also the less known dangers of the arbitrary system of recovering land revenue. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has already given notice of a Bill to amend the present methods of assessment, and Mr. Munshi of another Bill to amend the methods of recovering the assessment on the lines suggested by the present report. The publication of this Report, therefore, will go a long way in building up public opinion in favour of both these measures. It may be hoped the recent agitation in Bardoli and the shortly expected publication of the Official Enquiry Committee's report will impress upon the Government the advisability of reforming their whole land revenue policy. The Munshi Committee's Report has also a value apart from its helping such reform. It has contributed some well-sifted and authenticated material to the literature that is bound to appear soon on the Satyagraha campaign in Bardoli. With this and other material it should be easier for, say, Mahatma Gandhi or Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to write a book on Satyagraha in Bardoli, like "Satyagraha in South Africa" by Mahatmaji: a classic of its kind. Such a book about Bardoli will not fail to be an inspiration to the whole country.

CRY OF VESTED INTERESTS.

—:o:—

The speeches at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday which Sir Frederick Sykes attended were couched in the strain usual to gatherings of European businessmen in India who look upon this country as a convenient dumping-ground for capital, expect preferential treatment from the Government and regard the workers' demand for better conditions of living and wages as "subversive doctrine". According to Sir Hugh Cocke, the President of this year's gathering of Bombay representatives of foreign vested interests, it is also bad doctrine for Indians to demand that coastal trading should be reserved for Swadeshi shipping. The new Governor contented himself with making general observations about the inter-dependence of commerce and Government but could not resist the temptation of treading on controversial ground when he attempted to controvert the view widely held in this country that British economic and political policy in India had impoverished it.

ON GETTING MARRIED

SOME REFLECTIONS.

(BY M. MUJEEB, Professor of History & Politics, National University, Delhi).

Men are supposed to learn from experience, and yet it is surprising with what recklessness we persist in our ancient follies. Cynics and stoics, sober men of the world and heedless pleasure-seekers, men with ideas and principles and men devoid of them have all brought an immense variety of experience and reflection to bear on the simple problem of marriage, and they have failed to make us any the wiser or our practical judgment any the sounder. Western races have attempted a solution by altering external circumstances and conditions, Eastern teachers have preached detachment, or subjected human life to inflexible social laws. The Prophet of Islam was perhaps the most disillusioned of all moral and religious teachers. He knew what fate awaited impossible ideals imposed upon society by the force of religious teaching or personal example. He had seen many a society in the iron grip of vice. So he gave women what was theirs by human right, he was moderate, but definite, in his injunctions to men. And yet for all his insight he seems to have dropped the question just where it really begins. Perhaps he wished us to learn from experience, perhaps he was right. For we all look at life in our own way, and cannot delegate the function even to a prophet. We must, as human beings, exercise our right of choice and learn to choose wisely.

We should not be led or driven. That is beneath our dignity. We should not err too grievously, or the bubble of human happiness will burst. Those on the threshold of married life who desire both happiness and dignity can never frankly declare they have chosen their mate deliberately, for complete mutual understanding is the reward of a long life of loving comradeship, it is never vouchsafed at the start. Observation cannot teach, for two natures are seldom alike, and if they happen to resemble their circumstances invariably differ. Marriage is a plunge into a stream whose depth and swiftness is a mere conjecture. It has been so, and so it threatens to remain.

TRIFLING WITH LIFE.

It was believed once that a man would not be found at the bottom of a pit if he had his eyes wide open. Guilds, families and parents were, therefore, deprived of their right to marry whomsoever they liked to whomsoever they chose. Human beings were given their due. They do not seem to have deserved it. Western society which has made this great experiment, cannot boast in earnestness of any success. For human beings with their eyes wide open have dug themselves pits far broader and deeper than those accident placed in their way. Married life is now no fuller or happier in the West than it was before the great experiment. The right of choosing once for all has been commuted into a permanent right to select and discard as often as compatibility or incompatibility requires. This is not an experiment. It is trifling with life.

It is good that man and maid are given the right to choose each other, but it is better still if they know the value of their own judgment. Who can claim to have fathomed the mysteries of human nature, even of one near and dear to him? And what is the intrinsic difference between my blind choice, exercised by right and sober selection by those interested in me, even if they have not the moral right to choose. I can claim the privilege of making mistakes, but is not this privilege the counterpart of a duty, a duty which is my sole claim to this privilege, a duty which is forsaken and forgotten if I indulge too much the right to make mistakes? Friends of liberty are only too ready to terrorise sensitive fancies with depictions of tender emotions and lovely forms sacrificed to brutes and beasts and animal lusts. Human life is immense and ungovernable enough. Monsters flourish in it as luxuriously as fairies. Yet sensitive fancies must also realise that slavery is slavery, and those obsessed with their own lusts are quite as much slaves as those surrendered to the lusts of others. Human dignity is lost in either contingency. But while the horrors of subjection can be exaggerated, the evils of obsession are far more deadly and destructive.

LIFE AND LOGIC.

The appeal of freedom is so irresistible, its possession so precious that it can never be voluntarily abandoned once its pleasures have been tasted. We may, in moments of sobriety, be forced to confess that it is after all an illusion or a vanity. We

Continued on Page 11).

POACHING---PURE & SIMPLE

HOME TRUTHS FOR SURGEON-GENERAL.

We commented editorially on Tuesday on the proposal of Government to appoint a member of the I. M. S. as a Venereal Specialist for the J. J. Hospital, thus poaching on the rights of non-official members of the medical profession in Bombay. The following correspondence between eleven Indian members of the J. J. Hospital Staff and the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay on the subject will be read with interest:—

No. 101 (1) of 1928.
Office of the Surgeon-General,
With the Government of Bombay,
Poona, 20th December, 1928.
Memorandum. Subject. Venereal Specialist.

Representation against appointment of—Reference your Memo. No. 2318, dated 24th October, 1928.

The signatories may kindly be informed as follows with reference to their representation, dated 23rd October, 1928, against the appointment of an I.M.S. Officer as a Venereal Specialist.

1. The Surgeon-General does not think it quite necessary in each case to ask the advice of the J. J. Hospital staff even in matters affecting their interests, although as a matter of administrative convenience, he ordinarily does so. In the present case, it was not considered necessary as the appointment in question is to all intents and purposes a new one. Moreover, this is a Presidency appointment and not one of the J. J. Hospital in the ordinary sense and the Officer concerned will be directly under the control of the Surgeon-General.

2. The Surgeon-General is not aware of any promise made by Government that all posts not reserved for officers of the I.M.S. will be 'reserved' for the independent medical profession in future, nor is he aware of any ruling to the effect that an appointment once filled by one of the independent profession will not again, even temporarily given to an I.M.S. Officer. In view of this neither any breach of faith nor an encroachment of the rights of the independent medical profession is involved in appointing an I.M.S. Officer as a Venereal Diseases Expert for the Presidency with the charge of the Venereal Diseases Department at the J. J. Hospital. The J. J. Hospital has been specially selected for the Clinic (a) because of its central position in Bombay, (b) because it would be an advantage to have it there for the benefit of the students for which reasons Government also had expected that its location would be welcomed by the staff of the J. J. Hospital, (c) because thereby the heavy expense of having an independent building for the Clinic anywhere else in the City would be saved. Besides this the No. 1 Pavilion of the J. J. Hospital will have 20 beds for Venereal Diseases and no other Hospital can offer the expert equal facilities.

(Sd.) R. W. ANTHONY,
Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the
Government of Bombay.

POLICY OF NON-CONSULTATION.

To
The Superintendent,
J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
8th February, 1929.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
Poona.

Through
The Suprintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Surgeon-General Memorandum No. 101 (1) of 1928, dated 20th of December last and have to revert to the subject mentioned in our previous communication of October 21, 1928. While appreciating the detailed consideration which the Surgeon-General has bestowed on this subject we regret to find that the strength of our point of view in several important particular has not been gauged by him with sufficient clearness; and as our adherence to that point of view remains unimpaired, we feel it necessary to dwell on this subject at some length.

We have noted that "The Surgeon-General does not think it quite necessary in each case to ask the advice of the J. J. Hospital staff" and we wish to say that such a preposterous claim was never expressly or by implication, urged on our behalf. We are, however, amazed to discover that the Surgeon-General contemplates, at some future date, following the policy of non-consultation even in mat-

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

All In Good Time.

Sir Austen Chamberlain condescended to make a statement before the League Council at Geneva in regard to British relations with Iraq which was really no statement at all. Were the League not managed as an Anglo-French Institute in which the other members of that body cannot hope to make a stand against the combination of Anglo-French diplomacy to obstruct all efforts to expose the Imperialist policy of France and Britain, the statement would have evoked warm protests from the Council of the League. The British Foreign Secretary simply asks the League to adjourn consideration of the question because "negotiations are still in progress between the British and Iraq Governments." Why the British Government are not at the present moment able to lay before the Council of the League the text of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and supplementary agreements is a mystery which Britain alone can elucidate and Iraq will be only too anxious to probe.

Mr. Brander Explains.

Referring to our statement attributing to Mr. J. P. Brander, Excise Commissioner, the view that "alcohol was as good a food as butter", he explains in his letter to "The Chronicle" that he did not express that view as his own, but only quoted a certain doctor who said that one ounce of alcohol had the food or fuel value of one ounce of butter. We are, indeed, much relieved to know that Mr. Brander himself does not hold such a view, at least so long as he remains an Excise Commissioner in India. For, according to this theory an ounce of methylated spirit would have nearly the same "food or fuel value" as an ounce of butter. But he has not yet told us whether he quoted the theory approvingly or otherwise, as a plea for liquor or for prohibition. To be precise, he advertised the view of one or a few doctors, carefully chosen, did not care to explain the reservations and limitations of that view, and suppressed the far more general view that liquor is a poison. And he left the matter at that to speak for itself. Let the reader judge what suggestion his speech would convey and was intended to convey. We understood him to have quoted the view approvingly, as we are sure many Councillors who listened to him did.

Ode To Opium.

As for doctors, they proverbially differ. The nastiest drug has received certificates from M.D.'s. We shall give here but one instance of this difference. In 1892 a public declaration was made by 5,000 medical men in Great Britain that opium eating is physiologically injurious and morally debasing and that in India, as in England, opium ought to be classed and sold as poison. But in 1895 a Government Commission in India stated, among other things: "Opium is the commonest and most treasured of household remedies accessible to the people. It is taken to avert or lessen fatigue, as a specific in bowel complaints, as a prophylactic against malaria, to lessen the quantity of sugar in diabetics and generally to allay pain in sufferers of all ages..... The use of opium in small quantities is one of the most important aids in the treatment of children's sufferings.....To prevent the sale of opium except under regular medical prescription would be a mockery: to many millions it would be sheer inhumanity." This ode to opium should convince one that doctors, like Governments, differ. In England the sale of opium except for medical purposes is made impossible. In India a man can go into a shop and freely purchase enough opium to kill himself or four babies.

"Political Pension."

Major Pogson's job is secure as well as a sinecure for another year. And whether or not his divining is even as successful as Lakhpati's race tips, he can regularly draw his salary of Rs. 2,500 month by month. Government's nominees in the Council have seen to that and they will not care now if anybody describes the salary a political pension. It may of course be pretty hard to accommodate his whole establishment in these days when for lack of funds new schools cannot be started and old ones have to be starved. But Government expect to make a few thousands by raising school fees and a lakh by the free sale of charas and more liquor. They have also hit upon the very profitable device of charging the people of Kanara for the use of canals for which Government did not pay a pie. If an Indian Pogson were appointed by an Indian Minister, British and Anglo-Indian critics would have set it down as jobbery, quackery, a gamble and all that. But Major Pogson makes a world of difference. Government plead that his divining is often correct. When little children play 'odd and even" they are as often correct as not. As for Madras asking for his services—the Bombay Government's reports might deceive anyone—even a street quack or astrologer has his contentment. Only, they are not forced to patronise him.

"ORGANISE BOLDLY FOR FREEDOM."

"SAK" ON MAHATMAJI'S ARREST.

British Labour Leaders Indignant

AUTHORITIES STAND SELF-CONDEMNED

"Imperialists would have to Regret for their Action"

—:o:—

LONDON, March 6.

The Indian circles take the view that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest is the beginning by Lord Irwin of the era of repression which was foreshadowed by Earl Winterton's refusal, last week, in answering Mr. Pilcher's question in the House of Commons to disclose Government plans which the Under Secretary suggested they had in view to meet the foreign cloth boycott movement Mr. Saklatwalla, interviewed by a Free Press correspondent, stated this was a new attack on popular liberties which revealed utter impossibility and hopelessness of making friends with, or trying to discover tolerable livable conditions under a foreign government. The only answer of India is to organise boldly, openly, and extensively, for complete freedom and independence outside the British connection. As regards the personality of the arrested leader the world knows evry well prison nor palace makes my difference to Gandhiji. No Government can bend or break that indomitable spirit.

BRITAIN IS SELF-CONDEMNED.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary, Independent Labour Party heard the news of the arrest with indignation. In arresting the Mahatma the authorities in Mr. Brockway's view, stand self-condemned. The foom of Government which, to continue, has to depend in spiriting away the greatest man the modern world has produced is bound to fall and crumble. The arrest makes British-Indian settlement still more difficult of achievement.

Mr. John Baton, another Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, observed the responsibility for Calcutta disorders which culminated in the arrest of Mahatma rests on the shoulders of White rulers who have so long refused legitimate claims of people. The arrest of Gandhi, he continued, is bound to stimulate the struggle for freedom in India.

ANOTHER BLUNDER OF GOVT.

Major Graham Pole, interviewed by the Free Press London Correspondent stated though he did not believe Indian freedom can ever be achieved by mere Khaddar programme, yet he beleved another blunder had been committed by the authorities in arresting Mahatmaji and investing him further with a halo of martyr. The Government of India cannot hope to quell movement of freedom by means like these, and are certainly not helping forward the cause of law and order thereby. If the Swarajists wished to make a bonfire of foreign cloth, surely it was not beyond the wit of even Indian police to set apart a piece of ground whereon this might be done. Such policy surely were better than precipitating a riot by stamping out flames of the bonfire themselves.

The Secretary of the Indian National Congress London Branch has addressed the League against Imperialism to take immediate steps to call for a protest meeting against the Goernment of India's intensified policy of repression, and its policy now renewed of arresting leaders of the movement of freedom.

Colonel Wedgwood in interview with a London Correspondent of the Free Press said the news did not disturb him in the least. "Everybody who knows Gandhi knows he does what he considers right, and most who know will agree he is right".

MOST STUPID ACTION.

Mr. James Maxton, interviewed stated he had just heard of the most stupid action of the Government of Bengal in arresting Gandhi. He added British Imperialists had hereby taken action which they will regret ever after. The Indian people cannot be diverted from their struggle for Swaraj by renewed repression.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Messrs. Saklatwalla and Wellock are asking questions on the subject in the Commons The London branch of the Indian National Congress is meeting this evening to consider the new policy of repression launched in India. Messrs. Wellock and Ernest Thurtle felt unable to express any views till further facts were known. But from what they knew already they felt sure Gandhiji will never engage in activities that would endanger public peace. They wished to know if the arrest meant interference with the legitimate boycott propaganda in which case serious consequence would in their view result. Mr. Wellock is asking on Thursday if the Under Secretary will state the cause that led to Mirsapur disturbances and the arrest of Gandhi and Mr. Kiransankar Ray. The question regarding the new policy of action against leaders engaged in legitimate propaganda will be raised by way of supplementary interpellations.

"SAK'S" QUESTION IN COMMONS.

Mr. Saklatwala, will ask the Under Secretary for India, an emergent question to-day whether the Under Secretary has further information than appears in papers about the arrest of Gandhiji and others at Calcutta, whether it is the intention of the Government of India to give Gandhi the benefit of an open trial with definite charges formulated against him or whether they intend to keep him in prison without trial. He further will ask whether Government of India reports any new grave situation in Indian politics to-day, whether they had obtained the Secretary of State's sanction for launching out on their new policy of

REPRESSION RAISING ITS HEAD

Gandhiji's Arrest, the Beginning

VICEROY POSTPONES VISIT TO EUROPE

LONDON, March 6.

In reponsible quarters here it is reported Lord Irwin has postponed his proposed departure to ngland in view of the developments in India. The view is generally taken that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest portends more intensified repression. Hence the Vicoroy's absence from India at this critical time seems quite out of question —Free Press Beam Service.

INDIA HEADING TOWARD THIRD INTERNATIONAL

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY ON NEW MENTALITY IN INDIA

LONDON, March 6.

Mr. Fenner Brockway writing the "Daily Herald" calls attention to the situation in India. He narrates the circumstances which have called into existence a new school of thought having for its slogans independence, social equality and economic freedom. He warns his readers that the new forces may tend towards the Third International at present. But their direction eventually will be determined by the extend and measure of support for the Indian aspirations by British Labour.—Free Press Beam Service.

LABOUR LEADER STABBED

AN INCIDENT IN JAPAN

TOKIO, March 6.

Mr. Sonjuyama, Mate, the Japanese Labour Leader and member of the Japanese Diet was stabbed to death on Tuesday by a confederate.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIR F. WHYTE AS ADVISER TO CHINA'S NATIONAL GOVT

LONDON, March 6.

Shanghai.—Sir Frederick Whyte has been appointed honorary adviser to the Chinese Nationalist Government.—Reuter.

POLICE RAJ IN EGYPT

Lawyers Call a General Strike

SEQUEL TO PETITION FOR RESTORATION OF PARLIAMENT

CAIRO, March 6.

The Press generally forecast stern repression to dead with the agitation for the restoration of Parliament. The Police are freely raiding the premises where they expect to see copies of the Restoration Petition to the King and are confiscating them.

The General Strike of the members of the native Bar has begun, all lawyers withdrawing from Courts and entering requests for adjournments of suits wherein they appear as a sequel to Government's infringement of the independence of the judiciary and the rights of the Bar.—Free Press Beam Service.

STUDENTS NOT TO MEDDLE IN POLITICS

DRASTIC PENALTY TO BE INFLICTED

LONDON, March 6.

Cairo.—The Government have issued a decree providing for six months imprisonment or a fine of from twenty to fifty sterling on anyone inducing students to meddle in politics.—Similar penalty can be inflicted on anyone publishing any news regardng student strikes or instigating them.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S CABINET

—:o:—

SENATE CONFIRMS APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Senate has confirmed President Hoover's Cabinet which consists of following:—Secretary of State, Mr. H. L. Stimson: Secretary of Treasury, Mr. A. W. Mellon; Secretary of Interior, Dr. R. L. Wilbur; Secretary of Commerce, Mr. R. P. Lamont; Secretary of War Mr. J. D. Good; Attorney-General, Mr. W. D. Mitchell; Postmaster, General, Mr. W. F. Brown; Secretary of Navy, Mr. C. F. Adams; Secretary of Labour, Mr. J. J. Davis, and Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. A. M. Hyde.—Reuter.

FOMENTING COMMUNAL FEUD

—:o:—

Writer of "Through Indian Eyes" Under M. L. Cs.' Lash

—:o:—

TIMES NEFARIOUS PROPAGANDA EXPOSED

—:o:—

Mr. Swami Narayen Moves a Cut of Rs. 8,000 In Oriental Translator's Office Expenses

Wednesday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were rendered extremely lively and piquant towards the fag end of the day when Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved that the budget provision of Rs. 55,945 for 24 Translators and Assistant to the Oriental Translator be reduced by Rs. 8,000. This was a cut intended to initiate debate on the conduct of the Assistant to the Oriental Translator in writing articles in the "Times of India" under the caption "Through Indian Eyes" calculated to foment communal hatred between Hindus and Muslims. The writer of the articles, "Through Indian Eyes", has been exposed to the public, these several days, through the columns of the local Press. A question asked to the Government in this connection elicited a reply from the Home Member that the writer in question had not committed any breach of Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The cut of Rs. 8,000 moved by Mr. Swaminarayan covers in round sum the annual salary of the Assistant to the Oriental Translator on whose conduct the debate has been raised in the House.

Speaker after speaker got up and censored both the Government and the "Times of India" in most scathing terms. In the opinion of the mover of the cut it was a shame that Government should countenance such a reprehensible conduct on the part of their responsible servant.

"A DAMNABLE STUFF".

In the simplest possible language, Mr. Narainidas Beohar remarked that the articles captioned "Through Indian Eyes" were a damnable stuff which no paper with any regard for decency would publish.

Khan Saheb Mansuri was still more outspoken. He bluntly sat to the House that the "Times" was the gramophone of Government echoing "His Masters' Voice".

MR. ASAVALE AS "MA-BAP SIRCAR'S" CHAMPION.

Mr. R. S. Asavle raised a hornet's nest about his ears by making a feeble attempt to defend the attitude of the Government. He was however, promptly pulled by Mr. Nariman who made a fighting speech condemning the Government in a downright manner.

Mr. Nariman took occasion to express what was uppermost on everybody's lips that Government was not in the least ashamed of any amount of censure heaped on its head. No Government, he said with any regard for constitutional etiquette would have stuck to its seat after the vote of censure that was carried against it in the form of passing of an adjournment motion.

"NEFARIOUS PROPAGANDA".

Referring to the writer "Through Indian Eyes", Mr. Nariman remarked that it was a pity that all the intelligence and culture of the man were vitiated by his contact with the Government. He declared his suspicion that this "nefarious propaganda" in the columns of the "Times" was carried on with the fullest knowledge and approval of the Government.

RESPONSIBLE FOR "COMMUNAL BLOOD FEUD".

Mr. Noor Mahomed who spared no words in his denunciation of the methods

(Continued on page 8.)

GENERAL NADIR KHAN SPRINGS UP A SURPRISE

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Mar. 6.

General Nadir Khan has suddenly left for South Afghanistan, and his departure took the whole Peshawar by surprise inasmuch as he had been enjoined by his doctor not even to leave his bed upon pain of endangering his life. He is considered to be very popular in that part of the country after his victory in the Khost rebellion of 1924.—Free Press.

GREAT OFFENSIVE ON ID DAY

50,000 Loyalists to Conduct Jehad Against Bacha

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 5.

The Conference between General Nadir Khan and Sardar Ali Ahmed Khan continues in camera, and the strictest secrecy is observed regarding the proceedings. It is stated that the Naqib Sahab of Charbagh, will be coming to Peshawar very shortly.

A letter from Colonel Muhammad Unis, dated Kandahar, 28th February, states that Amanullah's following is increasing with great rapidity. Many Ulemas and leaders from the southern province have taken the oath of allegiance to Amanullah. Col. Muhammad Unis was in charge of the outpost of Samar on the Kunar Border, north of Jalalabad, from where, on the outbreak of the disturbances, he proceeded to Kandahar, with sixty followers, to join Amanullah. According to him, at the Idgah in Kandahar, a big congregation of 50,000 people took the oath of loyalty to Amanullah and undertook to conduct a jehad against Bacha-i-Saqqa.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT KANDAHAR.

The report of the concentration of armies in Kandahar is further corroborated by a merchant who has just arrived from there. He says that the signal for a great war will be given on the Id day. Bacha-i-Saqqa has commenced the preparation of defences at Lohgarh, in addition to those on the maidan. He has declared that the civil population of Kabul will be quite safe from the dangers of war. This declaration appears to indicate that he proposes to shift the scene of operations to a distance from Kabul, and that he may proceed some distance away from the city and meet Amanullah between Kandahar and Kabul.—A. P.

BACHA-I-SAQQA'S AGENT EXPLAINS

—:o:—

AFGHAN STATE MONEY TANGLE

PESHAWAR, March 5.

Intimation by radio telegraph communication which is still in fact has been received of the departure of a caravan from Kabul on Friday last.

The Afghan Trade Agent's refusal to pay back the state money with him is considered not to be confined to General Nadir Khan, Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan or Bacha-i-Saqqa only, but he is said to be hesitating even to pay it to Amanullah Khan. It is believed that he does not want to part with his trust until some responsible Central Government is established in Afghanistan.

The money market for Kabul coins has much improved since Nadir Khan's arrival here, the exchange having gone up from thirty-eight to forty-two.

Haji Imamdin who has been deputed as Afghan Trade Agent here by Bachha-i-Saqqa stated in an interview that he was only a businessman and had to obey the man in power for the time being, whosoever he was. Therefore he came here in compliance with the orders given him. He could not under any circumstances disobey those orders more especially when big and responsible civil and military officers and members of the Royal Family had owned allegiance to Bachha-i-Saqqa. Personally he was not against Amanullah Khan.

He further declared that they at Kabul were told that Amir Habib Ullah Khan's khutba was being read after prayers throughout the Muslim world. He was therefore, rather astonished to learn on his arrival here that people were against Bacha-I-Saqua. He concluded by asserting that he had neither taken part in any propaganda against Amanullah Khan or in favour of Bachha-I-Saqua nor did he intend to take part in any such propaganda as he did not think it a part of his duty.

Many of the Hindu and Sikh refugees who have arrived here from Jelalabad Lalpura and other places which have been looted burnt and destroyed by the Shinwarees relate harrowing accounts of their distress.—A. P.

MOST STUPID ACT OF GOVT,

—:o:—

MAHATMA "ENDEAVOURING TO GET RID OF SUSPICION"

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Prior to his departure, interviewed by the correspondent of the Englishman, Mahatma Gandhi said: "If I found, the summons was a bonafide one and not a trap, I should immediately have responded Gandhiji agreed that the suspicion ought to be got rid of.

When asked why then he urged boycott of British cloth and participated in bonfire, Gandhiji said that the question between an elementary ignorance of facts he had proclaimed, and that the boycott of foreign cloth alters the whole complexion. He further said: "I claim in trying to have discriminatory cautions in boycott, I am endeavouring to get rid of suspicion."

When questioned regarding the ultimatum to the Government regarding acceptance of Dominion Status, Mahatma Gandhi said: "What I want before this year is out is proper approach on the part of both of us and clear understanding as to what is wanted. Again, therefore, we revert to the same position of clearing the atmosphere of suspicion, once confidence in the absolute good faith of the British people, on the part of Britain in absolute good faith of those leading the battle for Swaraj, and in my opinion, the whole thing is finished. I am not inciting an atmosphere in which no understanding is possible. What I am doing is to clear the atmosphere which is unfortunately poisoned by what I consider to be to say the least, a most stupid act on the part of the police."

Continuing, Gandhiji said, he was placing before the patient millions of India, as also before the impatient handful, not any political theory, but Khadi, the one thing needful for the starving millions. Nothing could save India except Charka, unless India desired to embark on violence." But, he further added, that he would be opposed to violence to the day of his death.—Free Press.

NO BONFIRE IN PUBLIC PLACES

BENGAL LAUNCHES SWADESHI CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, March 5.

It is understood that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will launch an intensive propaganda of of boycott of foreign cloth in Calcutta as well in mofussil to-morrow when public meetings and processions will be arranged and khadi will be hawked. In view of Mr. Gandhi's assurance not to burn foreign cloth in public places there will be bonfires in private places regularly.

It is understood that a Press Committee is being formed with a view to organise all nationalist newspapers vernacular and English, to give wide

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY YOUTHS' ANSWER TO REPRESSION CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

Call for Volunteers to Carry Gospel of Boycott & Swadeshi from House to House

The clarion call of the nation to carry on an effective and unceasing war against the insidious forces of British Imperialism by means of a general boycott of British goods, particularly foreign cloth, has evoked a wide-spread response from Young India. The Bombay Youth League has drawn up a comprehensive scheme to this and with a view to encourage Swadeshi. It is hoped to start active work in a few days, and the preliminaries have already been settled.

A special Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee has been specially commissioned to be in charge of this propaganda work. The Committee has decided to organise Swadeshi bazar in various parts of the city during the National Week commencing from 6th April. Meanwhile, Volunteers of the Youth League are going round in mornings, hawking Khadi and other Swadeshi goods and canvassing orders for the same The Committee has also started collecting relevant statistics to further sharpen its armoury of effective propaganda.

CARRY GOSPEL OF BOYCOTT TO EVERY HOUSE.

For this purpose, a large number of volunteers are necessary, and who inspired by a genuine conviction in the merits of this propaganda, should carry the message of boycott and Swadeshi to every street and to every house in Bombay. Those desirous of serving as volunteers are requested to communicate with the Secretaries of the Bombay Youth League, Madon House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7, without delay. A general rally of these Volunteers will be held on the Gowalia Tank Road Maidan on Sunday, March 10 at 7 a.m.

The Secretaries of various Youth League in and around Bombay are requested to at once put themselves into touch with Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the League so as to start an intensive and co-ordinative programme. All other association desirous of cooperating are also cordially invited to give their support.

Various Swadeshi manufacturers are also invited to send full particulars of their organisations, samples and price list, etc.

KARACHI BANK, LD., CLOSES DOORS

—:o:—

Karachi, March 6

The Karachi Bank Limited has closed its doors.

A BOMBSHELL FROM NATAL

—:o:—

Administrator Refuses to Take Oath of Allegiance to King

JOHNNESBURG, March 6.

Mr. Samit, Administrator of Natal, has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by refusing to take the prescribed Oath of Allegiance to the king. The Provincial Council recently passed a resolution asking to take the Oath. Mr. Smit, however, maintained there was nothing in the Act of the South African Union making it imperative for him to take the Oath. When the Provincial Council drew his attention to past procedents he said they did not bind him.—Free Press Beam Service.

TARIFF BILL PASSED

—:o:—

Duty on Printing Types

LAW MEMBER IGNORANT OF TIME LIMIT RULE OF ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI. March 6.

When the Assembly met to-day there was considerable canvassing by the candidates for election to the Central Advisory Council for the Railways and the Standing Finance Committee for the Railway. The agenda included important legislative proposals including motions to introduce, consider and pass the Tariff Bill giving full effect to the recent report of the Tariff Board in respect of the manufacture of electric wires, cables and the manufacture of printing type.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

After the elections to the two committees were over, Sir George Rainy was able in half hour to get his Tariff Bill passed without any change. It imposes five per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on all classes of rubber insulated wires and cables other than specified in item 90-A of the schedule. It also imposes a specific import duty on printing type of one anna per pound instead of two and a half per cent 'ad valorem.' It omits black rod cables.

Sir George Rainy explained that the Tariff Bill was not a protective measure but established Tariff equality so that the Indian manufacturer using a particular imported material would not have to pay more for it than the outside competitors of the finished product using that material. The question of electric cables and wires was more important. He explained that the Board's recommendation regarding black rod was not be accepted because such rods imported by the Indian Cables Company already enjoyed the proposed concession since 1923 and also because it was very difficult to distinguish the black rod and that the remission of duty might adversely affect the import of other rods. Sir George Rainy calculated that the imposition of five per cent. 'ad valorem' duty would not be any serious burden on the rubber insulated wire industry in the country and it might add one quarter of one per cent. to the present cost.

IN INTERESTS OF INDIAN TYPE INDUSTRY.

As regards the specific duty on printing type it would leave the superior kind unaffected but would give tariff equality to the Indian manufacturer of inferior types which were generally imported from Germany.

Kumar Gangananda Sinha asked whether the question of protection would be referred to the Tariff Board and whether import duty was calculated in the case of wires imported by the Telegraph department.

MR. SESHA IYENGAR SURPRISED.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar was surprised that it took four years for the Board to make the recommendation. Already Indians had lost confidence in the industry owing to this delay to give help.

Mr. Aney said that the report of the Board clearly brought out the defect in the existing customs system under which the imposition of customs duty was determined entirely by revenue consideration irrespective of the effect on any industry in the country.

Mr. Lamb said that he protested against the original proposal in 1927 of imposing a duty of two and a half per cent. He repeated his opposition to any import duty on machinery when the object was not to protect the industry.

Sir George Rainy informed the House that the Telegraph Department had take into account the customs duty on cables and that the information given by the cable company to the Tariff Board on the point was erroneous.

Sir George Rainy said that that at present the Tariff Board could not take the question of protection of its own accord but promised to consider the desirability of Tariff Board taking up the question of protection on their own motion. It might be also desirable that th emanufacturers should specifically mention in the application whether they are applying for protection.

The House took the Tariff Bill into consideration and passed it without change.

LAW MEMBER IGNORANT OF RULE OF PROCEEDURE.

Sir B. L. Mitter next introduced two bills amending the transfer of Property Act. These he explained were a most laborious work lasting several years. It was a most important measure and had received the full measure of scrutiny and consideration. As Sir B. L. Mitter was making the statement on the subject he exceeded the ten minutes limit, provided for the introduction speech. The President informed him of this rule of the House. The Law Member pleaded that he was ignorant of the rule and read out the rest of the statement in moving for the consideration of the Bill. Eventually both the bills were referred to the select committee consisting of Moulvi Muhammed Yakub, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Sesha Iyengar, Shah Nawaz, Mr. V. V. Jogiah, Mr. A. Dutt, Mr. M. S. Aney and Anwarul Azim and the Law Member.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

QEESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

—:o:—

CENSURE CUT ON FRIDAY

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent is informed that an arrangement has been reached between party leaders and Government spokesmen regarding the order in which the budget demand is to be discussed this year on the 7th (the first day) the Nationalist Party will take up the question of salt in order to urge Government to make India self-sufficient in the matter of salt supply. The European party will initiate a discussion regarding the borrowing policy of the Government.

SWARAJISTS CENSURE CUT.

On the second day of voting on demands the Swarajists will raise a discussion on the constitutional reforms by moving a censure cut under the head Executive Council. As this will give occasion for surveying the entire political situation and also cover the case against the Simon Commission there will be no need for the Congress Party or any other party to move any cut under the head Secretary of State or the Simon Commission expenses for a separate discussion.

ARMY POLICY.

On the third day Mr. Jinnah, a member of the Skeen Committee and leader of the Independents will start a debate on the army policy by moving a cut in the provision for the Army Department.

The same day the Central Muslim Party will raise the question of Northwest Frontier Provinces.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

An opportunity will be given to Mr. K. C. Roy (nominated non-official), to raise a debate on the position of Indians overseas and probably Rev. J. C. Chatterjee will be afforded facilities for a discussion of certain questions connected with Labour. The fourth and fifth days will be otherwise devoted to voting on demands in the normal course.

In response to whips issued to absentee members among the latett arrivals are Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Swarajist, and Mr. Munshi (now-descript from Burma). Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar will arrive to-morrow.—A. P.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME

—:o:—

GOVT. TO CONVENE CONFERENCE

KARACHI, March 5.

For discussion of agricultural transport and other economic problems arising out of the Sukkur Barrage and Canal Scheme the Bombay Government is understood to convene a Conference at Bombay next week. Leading commercial bodies have been invited.—Free Press.

FOMENTING COMMUNAL FEUD

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

followed by Government, said that if there was any one more than any other responsible for communal dissensions, it was the "Times of India". He warned the Government that their conduct was leading the people to a "blood feud".

GOVT. BEATEN HOLLOW.

The vote was not taken on the motion when the House adjourned. The position of Government in respect of this cut is not at all envious. The speech of Mr. Noor Mahomed has very nearly decided the issue. By all rules of the game the Government stands to censured by the vote of the House. The Home Member has made matters easy by admitting the fact that the articles in the "Times" are written by the officer in the Oriental Translator's department. This admission has naturally put the Government in a wrong box. This has taken the very ground under their feet. Whatever excuses and justification of their conduct they might bring forward to save their face, they stand condemned at the bar of public opinion. It is hoped that the time which is gained by the adjournment of the debate till to-day would be usefully utilized by the popular parties in mobilizing their forces and marching them in the "Ayes" lobby when the House divides on Mr. Swaminarayan's cut motion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

—:o:—

Demands for grants were further discussed at the sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,01,56,000 under "General Administration-Reserved".

BACK-BONE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved to omit the extra grant for the provisional revision of the pay of Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars. The budget note explaining this item says: "Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars formerly ranked as officers of the same standing as Assistant Engineers and second-class sub-judges. In the post-war revisions of pay, the pay of the latter was raised above Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars with the result that these officers who have been called the back-bone of the administration have suffered in status and are at present at a disadvantage. This state of affairs are affecting their morale as has been constantly reported by the district officers. Moreover, it is the general opinion of revenue officers that Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars are underpaid having regard to their duties and responsibilities. A general revision of pay for all services must take some time to consider but as the matter is one of real urgency Government propose as a temporary and provisional measure to grant an instalment of relief to these underpaid officers. The service of Mamlatdars is at present constituted as follows:—

96 posts of first grade on Rs. 275—15—350 and 189 posts of second grade on Rs. 200—15|2—260.

The revised cadre will be constituted as follows:—

Selection grade—57 posts on Rs. 370—15—400. First grade—85 posts on Rs. 275—15—350. Second grade—143 posts on Rs. 200—15|2—260.

WHAT ABOUT THE PEASANTS?

Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) and Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) supported the motion. Their argument was that the finances of the Presidency at present did not admit of any increase in the salaries of pat-salaried officers like Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars. Government were anxious to give relief to the "back-bone of the administration". But who would give relief to the "back-bone of the country", the cultivators in the Presidency?

Mr. Syed Munawar (Nominated) welcomed the increase in the salaries of Mamlatdars. He wished similar increase had been made in the wages of peons and other low-paid servants.

Khan Bahadur M. S. Khuhro (Larkana) said they had had lot of corruption in subordinate services. Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars were subordinae officers and being insufficiently paid they were susceptible to the influences of corruption. He was sure that corruption would be stopped by giving more relief to subordinate officers.

DISGUSTED WITH LOT.

Mr. S. P. Ligade (Sholapur) and Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona) further opposed the motion.

Mr. J. Ghosal, Commissioner C.D., explained at some length the very onerous duties and responsibilities with which the post of a Mamlatdar was saddled. He could tell the House from his experience that Mamlatdars were not at all happy; on the contrary they were disgusted with their lot.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar (Nominated) opposed the motion.

DISPARITY IN SALARIES.

Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member explaining the position, said there was disparity between the salaries of Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars on the one hand and those of Sub-Judges on the other. It was not proper to reduce the salaries of Sub-Judges to bring about equality in the services of the same status. The only course possible was to give some more relief to Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars. The relief that was proposed to be given was neither much nor enough.

Khansaheb Mansuri and Mr. V. N. Jog also opposed the motion.

Rao Bahadur Kale wound up the discussion.

MANIFOLD DUTIES.

The Finance Member, replying to the debate, said a Mamlatdar was in charge of a Taluka and he had manifold duties to perform. If they wanted proper persons for the responsible posts they had got to pay proper salaries to these persons.

In view of the explanation given by the Finance Member, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale withdrew his motion.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT GRANT.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) moved to omit a recurring grant of Rs. 12,925 provided for reorganisation of the Legal Department. The budget note on this item has to say in explanation that the work of the Legal Department has increased considerably particularly since the inauguration of Reforms, but there has been no reorganisation during the last 20 years commensurate with the requirements of the department. On the other hand, there was a reduction of establishment in 1924 when the post of Assistant Legal Rememberancer was abolished. It was now proposed to strengthen the drafting and legislative section of the department to enable it to cope with the great increase of legislative work, both official and non-official.

The mover argued that in these days when the general cry was for retrenchment in Government services, it was curious that Government should come forward with a proposal to increase expenditure on the Legal Department.

Messrs. Narsindas Bechar (Karachi) and B. T. Desai (Bombay-South) supported the motion.

Mr. Syed Munawar (Nominated) pointed out that the office of the Legislative Council was not sufficiently staffed. The pay of the officer was also not satisfactory.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) and Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay-North) supported the motion.

Mr. Balak Ram, Legal Remembrancer, replying to the criticism, explained at length how the work of the Legal Department had increased and how it had become difficult for him and the Deputy Secretary to cope with it. They wanted an Assistant Secretary for drafting work which was becoming more and more technical every day. They required for that post a draftsman having experience of legislative work. Proceeding, the Legal Rememberancer told the House that owing to congestion of work, some of the lengthy bills had got to be drafted from outside. The work done by an outside man was not always thorough. For all these reasons, a special draftsman was absolutely necessary.

The motion was withdrawn in view of the explanation given by the Legal Remembrancer.

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT AUSPICES.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) moved that the provision of Rs. 55,965 for 24 translators and Assistant to the Oriental Translator, be reduced by Rs. 8,000.

The mover drew attention to the articles written in the "Times of India" by a Government officer in the Oriental Translator's department. These articles published under the caption "Through Indian eyes" were responsible for fomenting communal hatred between Hindus and Mahomedans. It was extremely curious, the speaker added, that Government should allow their responsible officers to supply material to the Press, which would be used by the Press for creating dissensions among various communities. Some of the articles published in the "Times" captioned "Through Indian Eyes" were such as would bring prosecution on the editor of the paper under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. The speaker thought that Government should be above these tactics in the Press, which only promoted communal dissensions.

"DAMNABLE STUFF."

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi), supporting the cut, said the articles appearing in the Times under the heading "Through Indian Eyes" were a "damnable stuff" which no decent and responsible paper would publish. By the publication of these articles, the "Times of India" had made itself a "Gutter" paper. The "Times" was doing a great injustice to the Indian people by keeping alive the flame of communal discord. Everybody knew that the subject-matter of these articles in the "Times" was the most rotten stuff collected from Indian "rags."

FOMENTING COMMUNAL ILLFEELING.

Khansaheb Mansuri (Ahmedabad) was quite outspoken in his denunciation of the "Times of India". He charged the paper with the offence of fomenting communal ill-feeling. He pointed out instances how small quarrels between Hindus and Muslims were published in the "Times" under very glaring headlines and described as Hindu-Muslim riots. It was the duty of Government, he said, to stop this nonsense in the public Press. Proceeding, the speaker observed that it was the voice of Government that was broadcast through the columns of the Times. The "Times" was merely a gramaphone of Government echoing "His Master's Voice." (Laughter.)

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay) struck a discordant note in debate by making a feeble attempt to oppose the cut.

"NEFARIOUS PROPAGANDA"

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) made a very stirring speech, ruthlessly condemning Government for abetting a "nefarious propaganda" against communal harmony. If ever Government deserved a vote of censure, he went on to say, it was on the question under discussion. Of course, he knew that Government was not in the least ashamed of any amount of censure as they had made themselves censure-proof. The other day, the House had carried an adjournment motion by a thumping majority, but the vote of the House had no effect whatsoever upon Government. In a country with a real constitution, the Government members would have resigned if the vote of the Legislature was against them, but here in Bombay Government members were sitting tight over their seats even though they were censured by public opinion in the Council.

DISTORTIONS OF WORST TYPE.

Coming to the subject of the debate, Mr. Nariman told the House that the writer of the articles "Through Indian Eyes" was a gentleman belonging to his i.e. Parsi community. It would not, therefore, be said of him (speaker) that he was carried away by any communal consideration. The gentleman whose conduct was impugned was a clever and cultured man. It was, indeed a pity that all the intelligence and culture of that gentleman should be spoilt by his association with the Government. (Laughter.) He speaker had not the least doubt that there was a systematic and organised effort on the part of this gentleman to provoke communal hatred with some ulterior motive. Mr. Nariman then pointed out some specific articles with the title "Through India Eyes" wherein a deliberate attempt was made to rouse communal feeling. The translations from vernacular papers were all distortions of the worst type. If the Home Member defended the conduct of this Government officer, it would be the very limit of irresponsibility to which Government could go. Was it not true Government stopped this nefarious propaganda?

VIOLATION OF CONDUCT RULES.

The Home member had stated in reply to a question on the subject that the officer in question had done nothing against the rules governing the conduct of Government servants. Mr. Nariman quoted a rule which prevents a Government servant from communicating to the Press the contents of any document in the official records. Was not that rule applicable, he asked, to the conduct of this Government servant? Why then was he not punished for the breach of a very important conduct rule? There were ample reasons to suspect that this officer arrived on this nefarious propaganda with the fullest knowledge and approval of Government. This was really an instance where Government richly described down-right condemnation.

SUBSIDIZED BY GOVT.

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Sind-Hyderabad) said he recognized the right of every Government to carry on propaganda through subsidized Press. The British Government was doing that through the London "Times" and the Indian Government through the "Statesman" and the "Times". He could understand that right as Government had got no other way of influencing public opinion. But his contention was that there must be some limit to the propaganda which Government were carrying on. Speaking personally, he said he read the articles in the "Times" with the utmost disgust. If there was any one more than any other responsible for fanning the communal dissensions it was the "Times of India". As a specific instance, the speaker pointed out that the Ali Brothers were painted in the deepest dark in the columns of the "Times" with a view that they should be hated by Hindus. If this sort of propaganda was carried on day after day, he was afraid it would soon result in a "blood feud" and nothing else. He never knew until very late that the writer of the articles "Through Indian Eyes" was an Indian and a Government servant at that.

The Home Member interrupted Mr. Noor Mohamad's speech for a moment and explained that the Oriental Translator's office did not get papers which were published outside Bombay Presidency while some of the papers quoted in the columns of the "Times" were outside ones.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkar) supported the cut and launched a vigorous attack against the Government.

The motion was under discussion when the House rose for the day.

"ORGANISE BOLDLY FOR FREEDOM."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

publicity to the Congress propaganda.—A. P.

SIND TAKES TO WORK

VIGOROUS FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

HYDERABAD (SIND) March 5.

The Hyderabad Congress Committee has begun its work in earnest. Street propaganda is carried on every evening for boycott of foreign cloth. Weekly Khadi exhibitions and bazzars are being held in different parts of the town. This Committee is the only Committee which has its own habitation with the exception of the Bombay Congress Committee and a Committee of Trustees has been appointed to look after the same.—Free Press.

AMRITSAR SURPRISED

AMRITSAR, March 5.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest in Calcutta spread here like wild fire and the people collected in small batches expressing surprise at such a step. A public meeting is being arranged in this connection. The local Congress workers are making arrangements to pursue most vigorously the Congress programme for the month of March.—A. P.

ANXIOUS CROWDS DISCUSS QUESTION

MADRAS, March 5.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest spread quickly throughout the city and eagar crowds were anxiously discussing the question. The matter was the subject of comment by the evening papers.—A. P.

26 ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

SEQUEL TO BONFIRE MEETING

CALCUTTA March 5.

31 members of the Police force including sergeants, inspectors and constables, are reported to have been injured in the disturbances last night at Shraddhanand Park. 26 arrests have so far been made, on charges of rioting and forming an unlawful assembly.—A. P.

POLICE TERRORISM

—:o:—

WANTON ATTACK ON SUBHAS BOSE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement regarding what happened at last night's meeting at Sradhanand Park:—

"I was present at the meeting till the very end and did not leave the meeting till after 9 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi started the fire and the bonfire was lit. Soon after this, the police, including European Sergeants, Indian officers and constables arrived with sticks and surrounded the bonfire. They tried to put out the bonfire with the help of their sticks and then began to attack the public with those sticks. The assault was entirely unprovoked. The public felt enraged at this wanton attack. But Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and others asked them to be quiet and to sit down.

POLICE ATTACK PUBLIC.

After some time, when the police attack had abated Mahatma Gandhi left the meeting amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram". After seeing Mahatmaji off I returned to the Park as apprehened further attacks from the police and I wanted to do my best to prevent them from losing their heads. After I returned I found that the police were continuing to attack the public in different parts of the Park. The public were gradually dispersing and if the police had their heads cool there would have been no trouble. I repeatedly appealed to several police officers to control their own men and I said that I would take charge of the public and I also said that if the police withdrew, there would be no trouble. But the police would not withdraw.

SUBHAS BOSE ROUGHLY HANDLED.

On one occasion I was standing with several members of my staff looking to the removal of office furniture when the police suddenly rushed upon us with their sticks. I went ahead and protested against this unwarranted attack. I was faced by three sergeants with their sticks raised aloft. I was roughly handled by policemen and it was an accident that none of the sticks fell on my head. I asked the policeman as well as others who were there as to what the name and the number of my assailant were. As his name and number were not supplied to me I lighted a match in order to see his number. This policeman then bolted away and a few sergeants helped him to disappear. After he has successfully disappeared one sergeant came up to me and tauntingly asked me to find out the policeman and his number. After this incident, I asked several officers to control their men and to withdraw them as soon as possible. But still the police would not withdraw. When all the office furniture had been removed I left the Park with the office staff and practically all the public inside the Park had left. But the police would not disperse.

About half an hour later I was informed by an eye-witness that the police were still loitering about in and near the Sradhanand Park. Reinforcements of cavalry arrived there and both the infantry and the cavalry were indiscriminately chasing and assaulting the public. I received this last report at 10-15 p.m. which confirmed this statement."—Free Press.

40 IRISH YOUNGSTERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

CHARGES UNKNOWN

15 RELEASED SUBSEQUENTLY

LONDON, March 6.

Dublin.—Forty young men were arrested charges again them being unknown. Arrest was effected mysteriously, youngsters being awaken from their beds, and marched off fifteen of them have subsequently been released.—Free Press.

SALVATION ARMY'S NEW CHIEF

COMMISSIONER MAPP'S APPOINTMENT

LONDN, March 5.

Commissioner H. W. Mapp has been appointed Chief of the Staff of the Salation Army.—Reuter.

L. G. WRITING HIS MEMOIRS

LONDN, March 5.

Lloyd George is engaged on his memoirs and is collecting materials therefore.—Free Press.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE IN MEXICO

LONDON, March 6.

Mexico City.—It is becoming obvious that the Government and the revolutionists have settled down to a life and death struggle for supremacy. Fighting is reported from States of Coahuila, Sonora and Sinaloa. Insurrectionists claim to have captured Monterrey and imprisoned 600 Federal troops, while it is stated by the Government party that entire rebel garrison of 500 at Orizaba has surreadered.—Reuter.

U. S. PLACES EMBARGO ON SHIPMENT OF ARMS

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Mexicon trouble has provided President Hoover with his first important administrative test. The President examined the latest reports and conferred with Mr. Kellogg after which he announced the retention of the present embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico except when specially licensed.—Reuter.

"DISCRIMINATING LEGISLATION"!

—:o:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER UP AGAINST HAJI'S BILL

GOVERNOR ON INTER DEPENDENCE OF COMMERCE AND GOVT.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the Graham Building on Tuesday afternoon Sir Hugh G. Cocke, the President of the Chamber presiding. Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay responded to the invitation of the Chamber and offered a few remarks on the report.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman made a lengthy speech sweeveying trade and commerce for the previous year; of course he could not do without passing adverse comments on the Coastal Reservation Bill which he characterised as a "flagrant and uninformed piece of discriminatory legislation". As for the Public Safety Bill and Trades Dispute Bill he accorded his hearty support to them:

MR COCKES SPEECH

In the course of his address he said:—

This is the ninety-third year of this Chamber, for it was established in 1836.

I think the foremost event of the year from an all-India standpoint has been the preparation and submission to the Statutory Commission of the Memoradum of the Associated Chambers. The new Committee was barely in office before the question of considering the material to be laid before the Commission arose. Although it is not right for Chambers of Commerce to become immersed in politics, it will no be denied that one of the main essentials of the prosperity of trade and commerce is strong and stable government.

At the meeting of the Associated Chambers held in Calcutta in December 1927 it was decided that Mr. Molson, who had been officiating for the previous year as secretary to the Associated Chambers in Delhi and Simla should be placed on speial duty to assist in the preparation of the Memorandum.

I do not desire to go into details of the Memorandum submitted. I do, however, want to pay a tribute to the care and skill expended by Mr. Molson and I want to emphasize that at all the meetings I attended—in Delhi, in Bombay and in Calcutta—one could not but be struck by the anxiety of the representatives of the Chambers, assembled from different parts of India, to give to Indians a substantial measure of advance towards self-government subject to reasonable safeguards.

The Committee of this Chamber did not think it necessary to place before the Statutory Commission any special memorandum touching Bombay conditions except as regards one point namely, the Meston Settlement and the Provincial Finances.

It has always been the contention of Bombay that the Meston Settlement was inequitable, not merely because it took a contribution from Bombay, but because it left Bombay with no expanding source of revenue. Bombay's revenue has, it is true, increased by 14 per cent. or 182 lakhs since 1921-22, the year following the introduction of the Reforms, but this is much less than the Meston Committee reckoned on, and it is greatly overshadowed by, say, Madras with an increase of 54 per cent or 632 lakhs.

We recommended that now the Provincial Contributions have ceased it should be possible for independent financial experts to adjust the Indian Revenues as to enable industrial Provinces to have a reasonable share of their income-tax revenue, and that if that were not possible without additional taxation, the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Committee to impose duties on inheritance, as a Central source of revenue should be adopted. We can now only wait and see.

Regarding the textile industry and the labour troubles, Mr. Cocke said:

"The most important matter of the year of local interest—although it is really of much more than local interest—has been the serious condition of the Bombay Textile Industry and the connected Labour Troubles. It is not easy to deal with this large subject in a few words.

I have to record that during the past year serious labour troubles with protracted strikes have resulted from the efforts of the millowners to follow the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Labour has been stimulated by socalled leaders from outside in their attitude of opposition. I hope the millowners will not be deflected from carrying out reforms which they consider essential in the future interests of the industry, for I feel sure that in the long run, what is best for the industry as a whole is best for the workman. The first essential is a prosperous industry. If the Bombay Mill Industry continues on its downward course of depression and unrest no one can forecast to what state it may be driven. The 'figures of production of cloth and yarn' for the whole of India for the seven months ended 31st October last make a pathetic showing as compared with the previous year. Yarn is down from 485 million lbs. to 316 million pounds and the figures for Bombay Presidency alone are reduced from 300 million lbs. to 131 million lbs. 'Woven goods' show reductions for the whole of India from 539 million lbs. to 209 million lbs. and the yardage reduction is from 1,396 million yards to 892 million yards. Bombay's figures alone are about half what they were last year.:

Touching the Public Safety Bill, he said:—

One of the factors that might have helped in the soltion of our labour troubles would have been the passing into law of the Public Safety Bill last September. Knowing as I well do how difficult it is under present conditions and circumstances for the Government of India to steer any Bill through the varied waters of its legislature, it was no surprise to me that the Bill then failed to pass. I believe it has been and will be necessary at times to protect labour in India from its friends, or those who pose as such, and after due consideration on the part of a special Sub-Committee, the Chamber formed the opinion that the Public Safety Bill was a necessary measure and should be supported.

Before this Bill was published representatives of our Committee and the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had discussed the question of making an urgent request to the Government of India, that stern action should be taken against those agitators who were believed to be keeping the strike alive by intimidation and undesirable methods, but our Indian friends were not prepared at that time to join with us and the matter dropped. Some opposed this Bill on the ground that its provisions did not embrace the Indian agitator. This is a matter which requires the careful consideration of Governmnt.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

At the joint meeting, to which I have just referred, it was decided to request the Government of India to publish the Trade Disputes Bill forthwith so that there might be time for public consideration of the measure before the September session and thereby enable it to be passed at that session if approved by the House. The Government of India promptly acceded to this request and the Bill was published some little time before the session started, but owing to various causes and some opposition to passing such important legislation hurriedly, little progress was made with the Bill and it was resolved to circulate it for eliciting public opinion.

The same special Sub Committee of the Chamber considered this Bill and with a few suggestions, it was decided to support the measure. Its main provisions are those which enable Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation to be set up and those which make it a penal offence for workers employed on monthly wages in public utility services to strike without previous notice.

On previous occasions the Chamber has expressed the opinion, with reference to legislation of this kind that they were opposed to Government intervention in trade disputes except on the motion of both the parties concerned. But the Committee felt that times were changing and that opinion was veering round to the view that Government had a responsibility in these matters, and should have the right where they thought it necessary in the public interest, to set up machinery to investigate the causes of trade disputes with a view to their settlement. That view is now shared by other Chambers in India.

NOT A NEW SUBJECT.

Continuing he said:—

The Reservation of the Coastal Traffic is not a new subject but it is one which was prominently before the public last year because a private Bill seeking to give effect to Coastal Reservation has made some progress in the Assembly. The Bill was circulated for opinion after the winter session last year. The Committee felt themselves unable to accord any support to the Bill which, as drafted, they considered a flagrant and uniformed piece of discriminatory legislation. It seeks in five years to reserve completely the coastal traffic to tonnage under the controlling interest of British Indian subjects. It seems tolerably certain that if a Bill of this nature ever gets on the Statuta book, there will before long be a loud outcry against the high freights which are certain to arise. Practical questions for the trader and the public are:—(1) Is India prepared to pay the prices of establishing a mercantile marine? and (2) Will India apart from the cost, be able to succeed in the administration and running of merchant shipping on a large scale? History shows that very few countries have been successful in esfablishing a mercantile marine which has proved profitable and permanent.

His Excellency the Viceroy last December, when addressing the Associated Chambers, referred to the methods advocated in the Bill as heroic and ever as dangerous. But he felt that the main impulse behind the Bill was not merely to secure for Indian capitalists the profits which are made by British Companies but an ambition and he added—who shall say that it is an unworthy ambition—that India should have her own mercantile marine.

"The problem then as I see it," said His Excellency, "is whether we can help India to realize this ambition without resort to methods of confiscation and I should like you to regard it from this point of view."

Those words will, I am sure, receive careful and impartial consideration from all, but spare us from the Bill in the form in which it has been introduced, because I am convinced its passage into law would have most injurious results on the country.

Commenting upon the onerous duties of the President of the Chamber he said:—

I well know how difficult it is to attract men to undertake these duties and I do not forget how difficult it is for many to leave their jobs, particularly to join in the struggles of the Central Legislature. But men will have to be found, and it may be that in the future commercial interests which cannot afford to spare men, will in their own interests be prepared to spare money to enable suitable men to be selected and retained to represent European interests. Businessmen contemplating retirement might consider following the example of others who have remained in India for the first few years of their retirement period in order to perform public work for the community to which they belong.

Mr. H. A. Sawyer the Vice President of the Chamber seconded the adoption of the report which was unanimously passed.

GOVERNOR SPEECH

In the course of his speech His Excellency said:—

In our day it is hardly necessary to emphasise the interdependence of Commerce and Government. There was a time when it was the general view, and the usual practice, to allow them, as far as possible, to function separately each in their own way, and in the President's speech I find echoes of those views, as when he says it is not right for Chambers of Commerce to become immersed in politics, and, again that your Chamber was at one time opposed to Government intervention in trade disputes except on the motion of both the parties concerned, There is, indeed, a good deal to be said for the view that things go best when everybody minds his own business, but whether for good or evil we have got past the stage at which Government and Commerce can work in watertight compartments, even if they would like to do so. It appears to me that, in all such matters it is a question of degree, and as I concur with your President that it is not right for Chambers of Commerce to be too much concerned with politics, so, I think you will agree with me that the less Government interferes with trade the better. This does not mean, however, that there should be any room for misunderstanding or want of co-operation between Commerce and Government, for just as trade and commerce depend upon Government to maintain those conditions of stability and security and the feeling of confidence in which alone they can flourish, so is Government dependent for the finance of its schemes and even for its solvency, on the prosperity of the industrial and mercantile world.

DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

What strikes me as most remarkable about the very interesting review which your President has just placed before us, is that while we hear on all sides that trade is bad, and that we are passing through a period of deep depression, there has been during the last ten years a fair and, in some cases, a distinct improvement in Indian trade industry and finance. If that has been the position during a cycle of depression, have we not reason to hope that, when this period is over of which encouraging signs are not wanting, the progress of India will be even more remarkable.

It is sometimes suggested that India has been impoverished by British rule and British commercial enterprise, and some critics have gone so far as to suggest that this has been wilfully done. The figures that have been quoted to-day certainly disprove the former proposition, and the fact that your Chamber evinces such a keen interest in the all round improvement that has taken place disposes very difinitely of the latter suggestion. It should indeed be obvious to any person of experience that it is far better business to trade with a rich country, than with a poor one, and, without claiming any special merit on this score, your Chamber must necessarily in its own interest be chiefly anxious to see a peaceful and prosperous India, and willing to work for that end.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

The problem of India to-day is indeed to a great extent an economic one. There is no doubt that much of the discontent we see around us is due very largely to unsatisfactory conditions of work and wages and that this discontent is being exploited with objects, in some cases, inconsistent with the welfare of the working classes or of the community as a whole. From this it follows that any measures that can be taken to increase the productive capacity and the wealth of the country will tend to make the conditions for the spread of subversive doctrines even less favourable than they are to-day. It is perhaps mainly in this direction that the knowledge and experience of the commercial community can be of the greatest value to Government.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The office bearers which the Chamber has appointed for the current year is as follows:—

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, President, Mr. Miller, Vice President, Sir Leslie Hudson, Messrs. P. Burke, D. S. Burn, C. C. Gulliland, L. A. Halsul, A. R. Ingram and G. Z. Mody, committee members.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A REACTIONARY STATEMENT

—:o:—

Muslims Should Not Join Swaraj Processions!

ALI BROTHERS' STRANGE METAMORPHOSIS

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The following statement over the signatures of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Syed Habib Seasat, M. Shaw Nawaz, Makhdun Syed Rajan Baksh, Mohamad Yakub, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Ammat Syed, Maulana Mazharuddin, Maulana Abdul Halim, Syed Murtaza, Maulana Abdul Lateef Farooqi, Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim, Nawab Sarfaraz Hasan Khan, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, Mohamad Shafee Daoodi, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Fazal Rahimtoola, Maulvi Abdul Khadir Siddiqui, Chaudhuri Mohd. Ismail Khan and Anwarul Azim:—

"Prominent Mussalmans favouring the demands formulated by the Delhi Muslim Conference on the 1st of January met together in the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan at Delhi on March 3rd and considered the entire situation. They are gratified to learn that efforts are being made by prominent Muslim leaders for a complete union among Mussalmans. They fervently hope that their efforts will be crowned with success. The deliberations of the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi on January 1st and its decisions provide a good meeting ground for all Mussalmans and it is on the same principles that the claims of Mussalmans will have to be formulated with a view to adjust inter-communal differences and arrive at a truly national settlement. A Committee has been formed of the following five gentlemen:—Maulvi Mohamad Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khan, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Maulvi Shafi Daudee and Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola to carry on the work initiated by the Conference.

We therefore earnestly appeal to leading and influential Mussalmans in all parts of the country to arrange before or after Id prayers in all Idgahs and mosques and wherever Id prayers are held this year to have the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference passed unanimously on January 1st, read and its clauses explained in order to cultivate the Muslim opinion and thus enable the Mussalmans to speak with one voice as to what their demands are in the future constitution of India. We further request with all the responsibility attached to this statement that so long as the present conditions in India continue to exist, no Mussalmans should take part directly or indirectly in the processions and meetings that will be organised under the auspices of the Indian National Congress from March 10 onwards as we firmly believe that these are propaganda in support of the Nehru Report which is not acceptable to the Mussalmans.—A. P.

PERSIAN'S SUCCESS IN HOMOEOPATHY

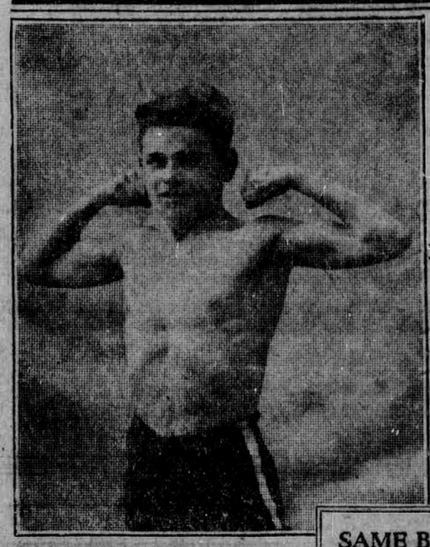
Mirza Hasan Khan Mehdizadeh a young Persian, resident of Shiraz who underwent a course of training in Homoeopathic medicine came down to Bombay in the beginning of the last month and appeared at the examination of Bachelor of Homoeopathic medicine. He has passed the said examination and received the diploma which has been signed by Mr. B. J. Vedant, President of the Association and Dr. B. V. Rayakar J. P. Mirza Mehrizadeh who is returning to Shiraz intends to practise in Homoeopathic medicines in his city. He is the first young Persian to obtain an Indian diploma in this science.

COMING!

A SPECIAL "IDD" ATTRACTION!

A Rare, Fair, Square Gift FOR You!!

Watch Next Saturday's Newspaper!!!



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

SEVERE FAMINE IN JUBBULPORE

NOTHING LEFT FOR HARVESTING

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 28.

On the 24th instant a crowded meeting of over 5000 Landlords and tenants was held at Panagar. Pandit Sheodinram Goutam presided. The extraordinarily large attendance at this centre was due the fact that tris tract has been specially hard bit by the adverse weather. After several speakers had depicted the miserable plight of the poor agriculturists Mr. Raghunandan proposed the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of landlords and tenants while agreeing with the resolutions passed by the Landlords and Tenants' Association Jubbulpore on the 9th and 12th February 1929 and submitted to the Government respectfully prays that since in these parts crops have failed to such an extent that it would be difficult to harvest them for the purpose of fodder, it be pleased to immediately grant Takavi to the agriculturists at the rate of Rs. 3/- (Three) per acre for this purpose so that the ruined crops may at least be harvested for purpose of fodder."

After this Seth Jamnadass made a stirring speech and declared that since the Government was collecting taxes in all good years it was their duty to help the improvished ryots when the worth of Nature had come upon them. He appealed to all these present to stand upon their own legs by starting Panchayats and relief committees in each village which would be affiliated to the District organizations. Nearly 100 villages then and there nominated their representaives who promised to do every thing needful.

TOTAL PROHIBITION

—:o:—

AGREED TO BY C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Mar. 4.

In the C. P. Council to-day a token cut moved by Mr. Kalikar urging the policy of otal prohibition was carried by 34 votes against 17. Both the ex-Ministers Mr. T. Ragavendra Rao and Mr. Kedar voted with the Government. Mr. Kolhe's token cut recommending to the Governor to select Indians as his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp was withdrawn on the assurance by Sir A E Nelson that the wishes of the House would be communicated to the proper quarter. A token cut urging a separate office for the President of the Council and more days for non-official work was defeated.—A. P.

Remember the 12th of March

the day, which will not only be full of important events for the citizens of Lahore, in view of the health and strength competitions (for which prizes worth Rs. 700, will be awarded) lectures on health and the Free Health Examination Committee of the leading Physicians etc: but the 12th of March will also be a day full of opportunities for those who want to

SAVE MONEY.

The 12th of March, being the 28th Anniversary day of "Amritdhara", the Amritdhara Pharmacy allows a big reduction in the prices of all their medicines: *viz*: All medicines (over 500) and books on half the price, and Amritdhara and its compounds on ¾th the usual price. To save money therefore equip yourself with medical help for the ensuing year by selecting medicines from our catalogue for all general household emergencies and ordering them on the 12th of March. You do not, thus save only half the price of the medicines, but being thus always prepared to prevent and nip ailments in their very buds, you

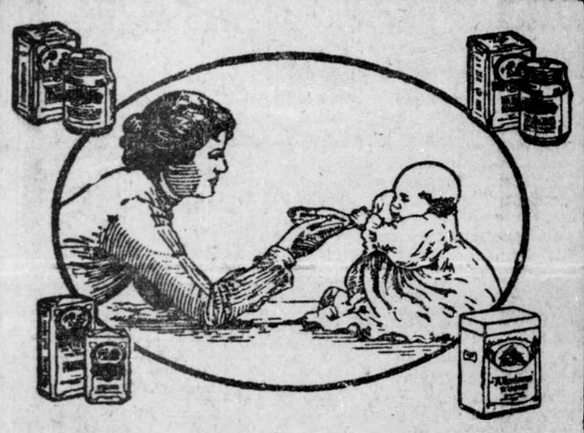
Curtail your Chemists & Doctor's Bills.

There is still another way of saving money and that is by depositing any amount of money with us and getting the benefit of reduction-prices, for all subsequent orders until the whole money is consumed.

All letters and M. O's., must be posted on the 12th of March and should bear the postal stamp dated the 12th of March.

Catalogue sent free on asking from:—

The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy,
Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office,
LAHORE.



The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 4 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

POACHING -PURE AND SIMPLE

—:o:—

Continued from Page 6)

ters affecting our own interests. Such a pronouncement addressed to the members of the staff of the J. J. Hospital must be, we feel, a regrettable lapse from the course usually prescribed and is not presumably intended to be laid down as the considered policy of the Government of Bombay. It is a matter of some satisfaction to find that in this connection the Surgeon-General has agreed that the practice of consulting the J. J. Hospital Staff on certain occasions has been conducive to the administrative convenience. It will, we think, be readily conceded that the members of the J. J. Hospital Staff, having a closer contact with the firmer grasp on the actual running of the Hospital are on more secure grounds on such matters than others not so placed by circumstances.

FLOUTING AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE.

Apart, however, from the implications regarding future policies of management, we feel necessary at present to confine ourselves to our previous contentions regarding the appointment of the I.M.S. Officer to an admittedly non-I.M.S. post. When certain appointments have been specifically reserved for the I.M.S. officers and certain others have been given to members of the independent medical professions, it requires in our opinion no pontifical declaration of policy to justify the conclusion that the latter have a prior claim on such posts as are not reserved for the I.M.S. officers. This point of view on our part stands reinforced with greater validity by the significant fact that the sanction of the Central Government is necessary before any departure from the established practices and precedents can be enforced. We are indeed unable to see why the Government of Bombay should not have been provided with 'a carte blanche' if the principle of appointing an I.M.S. Officer to an I.M.S. post was as delightfully simple as would appear from your memorandum. Nor does this point of view lose any of its force by the Surgeon-General's contention that the appointment in question is, to all intents and purposes of an entirely new character. The proposed incumbent will work in the J. J. Hospital and will be looked upon and rightly so, as attached as member of the staff of that institution. Under the circumstances, we are unable to see how the appointment can be raised to such a higher plane as to justify the relinquishing of an established principle.

The Surgeon-General has, during the course of his communication, declared that he is not aware of any "ruling to the effect that an appointment once filled by one of the independent profession will not again, even temporarily be given to an I.M.S. Officer." We should like to point out in this connection that no mention whatever about the duration of this particular appointment or its tenure is made in the G. R. which sanctions and creates it. It may moreover be taken for granted that once an exception is made to the principle on which we object to the proposed appointment, the total abandonment of that principle will be brought appreciably nearer. We are therefore apprehensive regarding the advisability of the post to the independent profession in the future.

We are very gratified to find that the Surgeon-General has selected the J. J. Hospital for the proposed Clinic and wish to state that we are in entire agreement with him regarding the triology of causes which he has put forward in defence of his choice. We only wish to add that the students are not likely to derive much benefit from the proposed addition of a Venereal Expert unless such expert is a whole-time officer and spends a considerable amount of time in the Hospital itself. We hear that this will be difficult of attainment if he is burdened with a Specialist's work for the whole Presidency.

We cannot close this representation without making our position on some points quite clear. We would indeed readily admit that we have no cause to complain in any respect whatever if the town and Presidency of Bombay are to have the benefit of the services of a Venereal Specialist. Our predilections would indeed lie rather in the direction of applauding such an appointment irrespective of its being held by an I.M.S. Officer or not. But we are determined and bound to deprecate in the most emphatic manner, the attaching of an I.M.S. Officer to the staff of the J. J. Hospital. It is readily open to the Surgeon-General to test our sincerity in these professions by either appointing a non-I.M.S. Officer to this post, or if he is unable to depart from the arrangements already made to induce the proposed incumbent to resign his Commission in the I.M.S.

We trust that we explained our point of view with sufficient moderation and clarity and venture to hope that any further reference to you on this subject would not again be necessary.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) S. R. Moolgaokar, V. L. Parmar, S. H. Modi, J. D. Dhruv, P. M. Desai, S. K. Engineer, S. R. Joglekar, A. J. Kohiyar, R. S. Tirodkar, J. R. Jagose, B. B. Yodh.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

—:o:—

ADDITIONAL STATION OPENED

For the convenience of those wishing to secure protection against small-pox by Vaccination, a temporary additional Vaccination Station will be opened at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, (opposite Victoria Terminus) from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. (S.T.) daily, except on Sundays, from Thursday 7th March until further notice.

10 MILE WALKING RACE

—:o:—

TO COME OFF ON 23RD MARCH

The Bombay Y.M.C.A. is holding the 10 mile walking race for the Buchanan Challenge Cup on Saturday, (23rd inst. at 6-30 a.m. commencing from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. This event, which is the premier walking race event on this side of India, has been drawing entrants from all over the Bombay Presidency and is open to all comers. The course is the same as on previous occasions being along Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Pedder Road and back via Hughes Road, and Queen's Road finishing at the Y.M.C.A. Tennis courts opposite the Cooperage. The entrance fee for Y.M.C.A., members is Re. 1 and for non-members Rs. 1-8-0. Cups will be awarded to the first three home and silver madals to the fourth, fifth and sixth. Time medals will be awarded to all other competitors finishing within 15 minutes of the winner.

Entries will close at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, (20th inst.), and may be sent to the Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay from whom further particulars can be obtained.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND MUNICIPALITY

QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION.

The Improvement Trust Board considered the budget estimates on Tuesday afternoon when some interesting speeches were delivered by some members in favour of retrenchment. Mr. V. N. Chandavarker suggested the appointment of a committee including the Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Officer to report on the question of amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the municipality.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer, assured the Board that the Trust was in no way insolvent condition and gave facts and figures in support of his optimism.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved half a dozen amendments for retrenchment but all of them were either ruled out of order or thrown out by the house. The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

OLIVER TO GET MORE?

—:o:—

PROPOSED INCREASE IN ALLOWANCE FROM RS. 10 TO 40

MADRAS, March 5.

It is understood that there is a proposal to increase the daily allowance of the members of the Provincial Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission to Rs. 40. The present allowance of Rs. 10 is considered too low and many members of the Committee have not yet drawn the amount due to them. The opinion of the Legislative Council on this matter will be elicited by a token motion by the Leader of the House ('sic').—A. P.

ELECTION OF CO-OPTED COUNCILLORS

—:o:—

The Bombay Government Gazettee Extraordinary, dated Tuesday states:—

"The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has fixed Monday the 18th March 1929 as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted councillors.

Printed form of nomination papers can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to elect, on application at the office of the Electoral Department during office hours form Thursday the 7th March 1929 to 5 p.m. (B. T.) on Saturday (the 16th inst). inclusive.

A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied and every nomination paper must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid must be delivered at the above-mentioned office before 5 p.m. (B. T.) on Monday (the 18th inst.)

If the election is contested, a poll will be taken on Tuesday (the 26th inst.) at the Corporation Hall.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

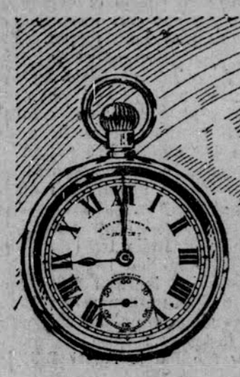
Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will publish this letter in your esteemed paper for the information of the public in general and members of the S. L. Board in particular.

It has become a matter of great scandal to note that the same examiners on English, History, Science and other subjects are being appointed year after year There are examiners who have been patronised by the S. L. Board for the last seven years or more. Does it mean that there are no good Professors or experienced Headmasters or Teachers, that the same gentlemen are allowed to monopolize examinerships? Is it not in the interest of efficient work of the examination that fresh intelligent men should be given chance?

Will the S. L. Board take up this question seriously and remove all the examiners from the list who have been there for more than five years?—Yours etc.,

NASARWANJI, H.
BILIMORIA

Bombay Feb. 18.



XII

School Time

All parents are anxious that their children should do well at school and the first essential is punctuality.

The punctual boy or girl is a well-disciplined child and will make good in after life.

There may be several clocks in the house, but it is father's watch which ultimately decides the *correct* time

Father's watch is an institution. It keeps time with wonderful accuracy and has not failed in its time-keeping duty for one minute since it was bought. The name on the dial is

'West End Watch Co.'
— INDEX —

Nickel Silver	
FLAT GLASS SHAPE	Rs. 16
LENS GLASS SHAPE	Rs. 17

West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

A satisfied owner writes: "The 'Index' watch sent by you is worthy of admiration and is true to your advertisement. It is a typical production of your famous Company and is liked by all."

Ask for FREE Catalogue

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

JWARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial.
THE
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD. DACCA

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
HAIVAIDYA PARAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

New Discovery
BY
Dr. Desai, L.M. & S.
FOR
HYDROCELE
Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION.
Treatment given in Bombay for 4 days every month by special (Deposit) appointment only.
Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to
Dr. B. N. Desai,
L. M. & S.
Wadi Falia, - - - SURAT,
(B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

Bring out that Hidden Charm
HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?
Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.
THROUGHOUT THE EAST
KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.
Koko FOR THE HAIR
Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat?
Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT
Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking
At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

ON GETTING MARRIED

(Continued from page 6.)

may, when the argument is followed to its extreme conclusion, admit that what we call freedom when once achieved logically subjects us to duties far more onerous and exacting than those earthly obligations against which we revolt. But human nature is logical only so far as logic serves its purpose, and resolutely turns its back on the consequences of its own convictions when they force on it more than it wants. even if it be virtue based on sound logic and fervent idealism. And so we all cry for freedom, just that dangerous dizzy half of which fascinates our imagination but does not tax our virtue.

I shall not, therefore, be foolhardy enough to suggest that sober Indians should accept with caution notions and habits of social freedom streaming in from the West. For it is not a qustion of logic or metaphysic only. I have to account for all that Indian womanhood has suffered in the past from men ideas and institutions. I have to answer for indignities unjustly inflicted, for misrepresentations that insulted the noblest in woman's nature, for restrictions that degraded her to an instrument of pleasure, and duties that reduced her to a beast of burden. Against the Indian woman of to-day who raises her voice in condemnation I can only observe an humble silence. Even if she is resolved to exact the full penalty, I shall plead for mercy, not for justice.

BUILDING ON THE OLD.

My conservatism—and I must frankly avow that I am a conservative—is not based on any traditional conceptions of man's freedom and woman's slavery. The slavishness of a single individual can pollute the atmosphere of a whole society, and any restraints that impede the leading of a free life of virtue must be abolished. But I believe it would be wiser for us not to destroy our old house, whatever its inconveniences, before we have built a new one. Indignation and wild, inconsiderate longing to be free will not serve as the foundations of just and equitable social institutions. There must be a change of heart, and the heart, changed and purged and inspired with the will and the power to create a new life, must look about for the substance wherewith to build the world of its dreams. This is for society as a whole to achieve. I have, in fulfilment of my personal duty, decided upon the house I shall build myself. Like a good conservative, I have scrutinised the old one with loving care. I know on its present foundations, it cannot stand for long. But some durable and precious material has gone to its making, and I shall use this for my new house.

There is the solid principle that a man should not live for himself. Sympathy, affection, kindness and service in the hour of need are as necessary for a man as light and air. He cannot be selfish and expect from others what he does not give in return And so when a man marries he must consult all who have intimate concern in him. He can cut himself adrift for higher, not for lower reasons than those which bind him to his family. He may, for the more whole-hearted service of God or man, persuade his family to relieve him of his obligations. The face or figure of a woman unacceptable to the family cannot be sufficient ground for such rupture. He must allow his family the indispensable privilege of selecting congenial elements.

What if a man finds the wife chosen for him ugly or of an unsympathetic disposition? This is the touchstone for the idealism of the new generation. But this idealism is very ungenerous if it reserves the good things of life for women who are attractive. It is not necessary for a woman to be beautiful to be an affectionate wife or a capable mother. And surely a society which underrates physical comeliness in favour of moral or social virtues is more idealistic than that which adopts appearance as the sole criterion and thereby flings at womanhood an insult that far outweighs any injuries inflicted by the old order of things.

But what of incompatibility? Our traditional theories of social life show no respect for individual peculiarities or tastes or ideas. They believed in discipline, in a rigid conformity that crushed all weaker natures into a definite pattern. But they also believed in inspiration, and never failed to respond to a call. It was the strong—and I think the right—way of dealing with this question. Modern notions have made a fetish of individual peculiarities. They are bred and nourished with the utmost attention and care, and the world at large is soundly rated for not according them due recognition. But peculiarities or impulses that squeak miserably for life cannot be deep-rooted. They have no right to live. Social opinion is justified in holding that it can dispense with them. If a man thirsting for gold is wedded to a woman thirsting for love, or a woman with idle fancies to man of noble ambitions, no wrong is committed. There must be struggle, for virtue thrives on struggle.

OBJECT OF MARRIAGE.

Another featrue that strongly colours our traditional conceptions of conjugal life—a keystone of its structure—is the avowed object of marriage. It was an institution for the benefit of the race, not the individuals concerned. Its object was, therefore, not the pleasures man and woman could provide for each other but the children. Aesthetic considerations, personal likes and dislikes, all those motives that dictate the 'free' choice of young men and women, were disregarded. Even the rather sacred longing for companionship. In principle the old conception was right. Beauty is not a woman's only ornament, or the only bond that can unite man and wife. And human beings are not born friends. Comradeship, mutual affection and respect are not sentiments that come into existence of themselves. They must be developed, they must live, not as hothouse plants, but as the vigorous offshoots of proud and strong individuality.

And so, even as I hear its doom pronounced, and see its very walls crumbling, I must confess to a romantic attachment to our old social structure. Every new marriage that takes place is a brick removed from its tottering foundations. I see no signs of a fresh edifice rising out of its ruins, but I cannot raise my voice in its defence, because it has for long been the abode of sin. And yet I cannot deny my attachment. Its strength and splendour will remain treasured in my memory, and if short-sighted admirers do not invoke the destructive wrath of later generations. I believe there will be many who like me will find brick and mortar for the new house each of us must build.

RECONCILING THE BACKWARD.

In every rush for what appears to be progress or perfection, there are many who are left behind, for lack of impulse or opportunity. It is the historical function of the conservative to reconcile these 'backward' elements—who doubtless form the bulk of the people—to the altered environment and ideals. Placed as I am between the sterile traditionalism or impatient acquiescence of one generation and the vain pursuit of an elusive freedom which it seems will characterise the next, I cannot shirk my responsibility or renounce my loyalties. I will not join the men and women who, moved with the ideas of a new life, selfishly seek each other out and leave others to stumble amidst the ruins of the past. And for all my attachment to the past I cannot convince myself that human life can any longer find shelter or thrive in its ruins. But as I have resolved to borrow from its ruins material for my new house, I shall seek among its adherers for a comrade. Deep rooted convictions shall be my strength, and duty my romance.

HINDU MAHA SABHA

—:o:—

MR RAMANANDA CHATTREJEE TO PRESIDE

The Provisional Reception Committee of the 12th Annual Session of the Hindu Maha Sabha to be held at Surat during the Easter Holidays met on Tuesday, (the 5th inst.) under the presidentship of Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C. The Reception Committee will be finally formed next Sunday at Surat.

The following two committees were appointed:—(1) Funds Committee Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Mr. Karsandas, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi and Pandit Shivdattji with powers to coopt. (2) Propaganda Committee-Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. Sakurbhai, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey with powers to coopt.

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal and Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal donated Rs. 500 each to meet the expenses of the Session.

CALCUTTA March. 5.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor, "Modern Review," has been finally elected as President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, to be held at Surat.—Free Press.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF TITLES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers give me the various titles and honours conferred in India in their order of precedence? I have sometimes seen "Rai Sahib" placed last while "Rao Saheb" precedes it and also "vice versa."

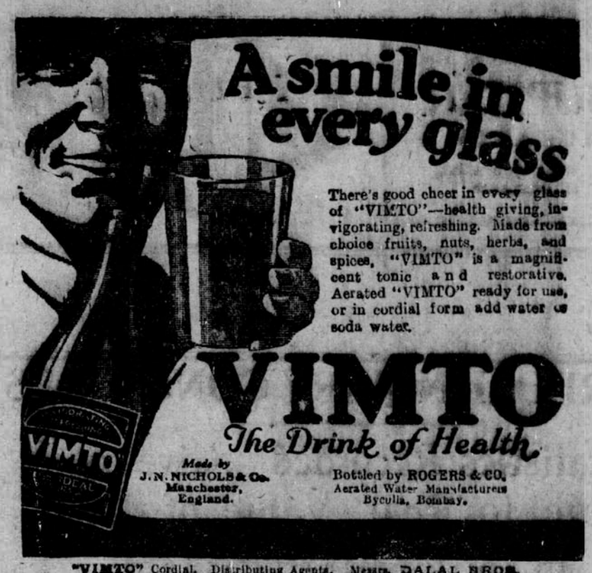
Also the rights and privileges of the several title-holders and the merits required of a recipient for being conferred a particular honour.—Yours etc.

IGNORAMUS.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

—:o:—

Sterling purchased in India Remittances during the week ending 2 mar. 1929 1,136,000
Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 2 Mar. 1929 26,930,000
(a) The Sub-Index £2,625,000 remitted on behalf of the paper Currency Reserve.


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
VIMTO
Made by J.N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambalia Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

HEMOBIN SYRUP
— BENGAL CHEMICAL —
Presents an ideal and palatable Blood Regenerator containing Haemoglobin together with Arsenic, Strychnine and Liver Extract.
INDICATED IN Secondary Anaemia due to acute infections such as Malaria, Kala-Azar, Puerperal Fevers, During Convalescence, During Lactation.
LITERATURE SENT ON REQUEST.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
Agents:— 15, College Square, CALCUTTA.
Orient Drug Agency. Princess St., Bombay, 2. | Konkar Bros. POONA. | Pundit, Shah & Co. Three Gates, Ahmedabad

Masked beauty
Show the glory of your complexion
NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.
Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.
Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.
MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

So Remember the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co
When you think of Insurance.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 7 1929

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL
means Insurance Protection.
Its address in Fort,
BOMBAY.

BARDOLI INQUIRY CONCLUDES

Statistics Recorded Give no Clue to Real Value of Land

—:o:—

MR. B. J. DESAI SUMS UP PEASANTS' CASE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, Bombay High Court, summed up the case for Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas before the Special Inquiry Officers at Camp Nawagam, Surat, on Friday, the 1st instant.

He began by thanking the Commissioners for the extraordinary courtesy with which they had treated the representatives of the people and by saying that he was not going to be formal on the occasion. He would invite questions from them and answer them according to the evidence that had been collected by them. Mr. Broomfield interposed saying they were going to ask no questions, but wanted to hear Mr. Bhulabhai's argument and his opinion about the Settlement. Mr. Bhulabhai said a friendly discussion might serve better to arrive at a settlement than a formal argument to which the Commissioners might listen silently. He was, however, going to confine himself to all the materials industriously collected and tabulated by them. "What has not been tabulated", put in Mr. Bromfield, "is what we have seen with our eyes and heard with our ears." That gave Mr. Bhulabhai a convenient point from which to begin his argument.

APPARENT PROSPERITY.

As they had mentioned that thing, he would say that it must have appeared to them that the apparent prosperity of Bardoli and Valod was not such as might have appeared to them in the reports. The impressions that they gathered must have been poorer than they appeared to the Settlement Officer who had preceded them. Coming to the terms of reference, he said that the inquiry must have revealed that both the statistics and facts collected by that Officer have not been accurate or full or correct. The present inquiry must have satisfied that the old inquiry was not what it ought to have been. It was an inquiry done merely by tabulation of the village date without any reference or touch with the people. Apart from material inaccuracies, inquiries at villages there had been practically none. So far as the statistics of leases were concerned, they were not only not unscrutinized but even inaccurate. The statements of the people, examination of the records and the statements of the Mahalkari and Awalkarkun who frankly conceded the fact that the Settlement Officer had not conducted the inquiry so that it might be useful to base any conclusions thereon, proved that the present Commissioners' labours were necessary and justified.

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

As Mr. Bhulabhai proceeded to discuss the implications of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code and mentioned profits of agriculture, Mr. Broomfield said: "We concede that we have got to have regard to the profits of agriculture." Mr. Bhulabhai thanked him for it and addressed himself to the principal considerations on which a settlement might be made. Mr. Bhulabhai said that so far as the value of the land was concerned, the statistics recorded gave no clue to the real value of land inasmuch as the causes and considerations which weighed with the people in purchasing land were such that as a matter of business there were very few sales. By "business" he meant to say that the prices paid had no relation to the real value of land and that the land had not changed hands with the primary motive of the purchaser to do the transaction with a view to making any profit out of it. With regard to the "profits of agriculture" its primary meaning must be profits as derived at by the direct method, that is to say, in cases where the occupant was actually tilling the land, profits must be determined by valuing the actual expenses and the yield of his fields. So far as Bardoli was concerned, the bulk of the land was actually tilled by the occupant. The Settlement Manual instructions revealed what he would characterise as a reverse process. By reversal of the true process, he meant that the profits of agriculture should have been first ascertained where the land was being actually tilled by the occupant. It is the "profits of agriculture" where one has to start and not as the Settlement Manual said whether the old assessment had been easily paid. His submission on a liberal reading of the Section was if the profits did not suggest any enhancement, the other considerations had little value. The direct method adopted here had shown that there was no real profit and that there was considerable indebtedness in several villages. Undoubtedly, therefore, a serious question arose whether by reason of the fact that the occupant chose to occupy the land he should not pay for the occupancy and it might well be that though the net profits do not exist, it could not be that the occupant might say: "I shall occupy the land and yet shall not pay for it." The reason, in short, why payment of assessment should be made was the fact of the occupancy. And if the profits did not support payment, the assessment on the other consideration must be as light as possible. Well the inquiry had revealed that there were no profits but loss and that the agriculturist made both ends meet because part of the items of labour was provided by his own family, the manure supplied by his own cattle and he had his dairy produce to fall back upon. The mention of the "dairy produce" led to a rather amusing discussion as to the meaning of agricultural produce, Mr. Maxwell stating that milk was agricultural produce because grass was agricultural produce. Mr. Bhulabhai said he failed to see how one thing followed from the other.

THE MAIN POINTS.

Coming again to the main point, Mr. Bhulabhai said he could only address himself to the basis indicated in law and to certain other considerations which ought to have value. The agriculturist had to stick to the land because agriculture was the only or principal means of livelihood. He had no voluntary choice as to whether he should obtain his livelihood from agriculture or by using his skill in any other manner. 'Pay the assessment or give up the land' attitude was not reasonable for Government to adopt, neither was it reasonable for the ryot to say that because he had no profits, he would pay nothing. The only way to reconcile both attitudes was to take from the agriculturist as little as he could reasonably bear. It was incorrect to hold that rent represented the net profits of agriculture. 'If' asked Mr. Broomfield, 'no rents represent the profits, no conclusion could be drawn from it.'

Mr. Bhulabhai said that it could be drawn just as without making any profits the occupant was liable to pay assessment. Where the tenant tilled the land he went on paying the rent for the same considerations as the occupant went on paying the assessment without making any profits. In Bardoli, however, there were very few statistical data for there was very little leasing of land, but if any conclusion were to be drawn from those scanty data, it was to be drawn with considerable caution. The result of the leasing analysis in Bardoli appeared to the Counsel to be that wherever the rent was high, cases of default were many, that in cases of high multiples a large number of instances were of grazing land close to the village itself, and the actual instances of arrears were 20 per cent. of the cases examined. The rental mean, Counsel submitted, if it was at all to be applied to the village in which it was worked out, ought to be lower than it was atually found from the few existing cases. Those existing cases were, moreover, subject to the important consideration that some of them belonged to the four abnormal years 1922 to 1926. He was of opinion that the maximum rates should be fixed first and then the grouping of every village. The main considerations governing grouping were different from those on which the rate was fixed. The Counsel's submission was that the Commissioners should aim at pitching the assessment not higher than 25 per cent. of the net profits, and even on the few statistical data before them if he suggested Rs. 5 as the maximum rate, it would come to 30 per cent. of the rentals. He would, therefore, suggest that the maximum for the four groups should not exceed Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs 2. In fact, parts of Valod were so bad that they would not bear even that last maximum. As to the grouping, he was of opinion that the old grouping should be maintained, excepting that where the villages were lowered they should be kept lowered, inasmuch reasons for raising the villages in the particular cases were non-existent, as those for lowering them in the few cases in which they were done, did exist. As to Rice lands, to say that water-fed land should bear twice the dry was purely theoretical but not practical. In fact, he could not think of anything like a water rate, as he thought it impossible to assess the value of water made available to a particular piece of land. The question, therefore, should not be of a soil and water rate, but of a separate rate for rice, and he would suggest Rs. 9, Rs. 7, Rs. 6, and Rs. 5 for the different groups.

As to Chorasi, Mr. Desai's submission was brief. He would suggest that in cases where because of the peculiar condition of villages situated in the vicinity of a large city like Surat leasing was considerable, they should be separately considered. The rest of the villages should be treated like so many villages of Bardoli.

—:o:—

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

NEW METHOD OF VOTING

To The Editor of "The Crronicle."

Sir,—It is now well known that the Municipal Corporation adopted a novel method of voting at the General Election which was recently held. Every voter was supplied at the polling station with a ballot card perforated into as many parts as there were seats in the ward to which the voter belonged. He carried this ballot card to any of the many ballot rooms that were provided at each polling station. In every such room there were empty kerosine oil tins dispaying the names and symbols of the various candidates; and a noter was expected to distribute the several parts of the ballot card amongst the various tins through slits provided in the top lids of the tins.

It was claimed for this method of voting that it would help the ignorant voters to vote easily. That it would have done; but the symbols that were printed and displayed on the tops of the Kerosine oil tins were so small and so hopelessly faint that I wonder whether any illiterate man found it easy to spot them. This defect can easily be remedied at the next election if the method of voting continues; and perhaps the symbols can also be displayed in a better position than they actually were.

The other point that was claimed in favour of the new system was that it avoided the invalidating of any votes tendered. That is a fair claim and can hardly be disputed.

As against these two advantages the new method has revealed defects which affect some fundamental principles of voting by ballot and which seem well nigh incapable of being remedied.

The first and essential principle of voting by ballot is that voting should be secret and it should not be possible for any individual to know how another individual has voted. To secure this secrecy, it was provided in the rules that only one voter should be allowed to enter a ballot room at a time, and the next one should be admitted only after the first one had left. That, on paper, was an excellent arrangement; but it could not be acted up to as the number of ballot rooms, provided at any polling station was entirely inadequate to enable all voters to vote. Take for instance the polling station for the 'D' ward. There were over 26000 voter's in the ward out of which some 15500 turned up to vote. There were only sixteen ballot rooms provided for these voters, so that if all the voters had turned up-which I admit never happens even in the most advanced countries-as many as 1650 voters would have had to pass through every ballot room. But even on the basis of the actual number of voters who recorded their votes, on an average as many as a thousand voters had to pass through every ballot room. Remembering that the polling normally takes place for about six hours of the day (as very few people turn up in the afternoon) as many as three voters had to pass through every ballot room per minute. That, it can be easily seen, is an impossibility. The rules themselves had allowed a minute to every voter to vote, although even a minute is hardly adequate for an illiterate voter to find out the particular tin or tins he wants. On the morning of the polling day when there was a tremendous rush of voters the polling superintendent was made to realise this situation; and there was no option left to him but to admit four people at a time into every ballot room. This, of course, destroyed straight way the secrecy of voting; but what is perhaps worse, it enabled certain candidates to assure that voters of whom they had any doubts voted for them, for they could manage to send such voters along with some other voter of whom they were certain. When I went in to vote myself, I found that the ballot cards of three other persons who were in that ballot room had been collected by one of them and saw him dropping them in a particular tin. This must have happened over and over again. This is a defect which is fatal to the present system of voting. It can no doubt be remedied if a very large number of ballot rooms is provided at every polling station; but that would involve a very large expediture which can not be justified by the advantages claimed for the method.

It was rumoured that a large number o voters came out of the ballot rooms without dropping the cards in the ballot boxes-a glorified name for the empty kerosine oil tins-and sold these ballot cards outside the polling station to willing purchasers. Be that as it may, it cannot at least be denied that under the present system, it is possible for a voter not to vote at all and to dispose of his ballot card after he comes out of the ballot room. There is nothing to prevent such cards being collected and carried back to the ballot rooms by interested parties and being disposed of by them according to their wishes. Of course I am not suggesting that it is either legal or moral to do so; but it is not easy to detect such a malpractice, and well nigh impossible to prove it in a court of law even if detected. It is, I think strong enough condemnation of a system that it lends itself to such a malpractice.

There is one other serious allegation that I have heard, made by a candidate at the last election which took my breath away when I heard it. He alleges that some intelligent persons carried in their pockets a pair of pincers when they went into the ballot rooms to vote; and that in the ballot rooms they utilised these pincers to extract ballot cards from one ballot box and put them in another. Although it is difficult to believe and I suppose impossible to prove such an allegation, it cannot be denied that it is possible for such a thing to happen under the present system of voting. This possibility can be excluded by having ballot boxes similar to the letter boxes of the Post Office out of which nothing can be easily extracted.

There might be other advantages or disadvantages of the new method of voting which have escaped my attention. I invite those who have noticed any to publish them in the Press so as to enable the Corporation to consider the advisability or otherwise of continuing this new method of voting. From what I have noted above I have come to the conclusion that the continuance of the present system is extremely undesirable. But if our City Fathers think otherwise, the following provisions must atleast be made to cure some of the defects of the present system:—

(1) Provision of a large number of ballot rooms on the basis of one room for at most 400 voters.

(2) Provision of ballot boxes similar to Post Office letter box.

(3) The symbols of candidates should be larger and better printed than they were this year and they should be displayed in a prominent position.—Yours etc.

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL CHARGES

—:o:—

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY URGES REDUCTION

A General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening with Mr. Leo Rodrigues in the chair.

At the outset, the President congratulated Mr. S. M. Bharucha the Collector of the Bombay Suburban Districts and one of the nominated members of the Bandra Municipality for his being elevated to the high post of Commissionership of the Suburban Division.

Dr. Dias seconded the resolution of congratulation moved from the Chair and Khan Bahadur Antia further supported the resolution.

Mr. Hiralal Desai in associating with the resolution of congratulation said, he as a congressman was never in love with the Government officials out he felt very happy on this occasion that Mr. Bharucha who is an Indian is given a higher post which is exclusively reserved for the whitemen. There is an all-round cry in India for Indianising the higher services, and the present appointment was merely an exception for the solemn pledges given by the bureaucracy. Mr. Desai continuing said that Indians have proved themselves thoroughly capable of sharing the administration of their country and the Government should now see their way of throwing higher posts to experienced Indians rather than appointment raw and inexperienced Englishmen on fat salaries.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL CHARGES.

Mr. Hiralal Desai then moved that Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. the Electrical Licensees in Bandra be requested to reduce the rate of electrical energy supplied to the private consumers from annas 6 to 5 per unit. Mr. Desai pointed out that it was more than a year since electricity was installed in Bandra and the rat was found prohibitive. The company which undertook to supply electrical energy to the people was not to be recognised as a concern started merely with the idea of profiteering but such concerns were considered as 'Public Utility Service' concerns and therefore, the licensees could not be allowed to continue this heavy rate.

Dr. Dias seconded the resolution. Mr. Joshi moved an amendment that the rate should be 4 annas and added a rider that the rat for the supply of domestic healing should be also reduced to the level of Bombay. Mr. S. S. Naik moved another rider that the minimum charge payable per meter should be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4. The resolution being put to vote was carried.

DEMAND FOR REDUCTION OF WATER RATE IN KHAR.

Mr. J. R. Athaide proposed that the Development Department which was in charge of supplying water to Khar be requested to reduce the rate of water from Re. 1 to Annas 12, pending the transfer of the control to this Municipality. Mr. Athaide made out a very clear cut case for the proposed demand as he said the residents of Khar were justified in demanding the rate which the people of Bandra proper paid.

Mr. Hiralal Desai who seconded the resolution vigorously attacked the Development Department for continuing the unjust and exorbitant water rate in Khar. The speaker further reminded the house of the solemn promises which the then Governor Sir G. Lloyd had made at the time of bringing the Development Department into existence, but unfortunately these solemn promises have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance. A cheaper transport facilities were the promises of that Housing Governor, which never were tranlated into action and the people of suburbs have to pay heavily for their necessities of life. Mr. Desai, continuing said, that the Development Department was making profit in the supply of water in Khar and Santa cruz, and profiteering in this important commodity of life which keeps body and soul together must never be tolerated.

SLOW MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Desai further said that it was really a matter of regret that the Development which was approached by this Municipality to hand over the control of water supply affairs had taken more than a year and still had not been able to supply the cost of the scheme to this Municipality Persistent demands have been made for expediting the transfer of the control, but the Government machinery of administration which is proverbially slow moved with the speed of steam road roller, and caused great hardsips to the people of Khar. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Board then considered the letter of the pleader of one of the rate-payers of Bandra Mr. J. Gonsalves, who has threatened the Municipality with legal action in regard to a strip of land which he claims having purchased from the Government, which the Municipality thinks was a wrong action on part of the Government. There was a long heated debate, and the Board had to adjourn being very late.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

—:o:—

On Sunday last an Extraordinary general meeting of the Taxi Drivers of Bombay was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the presidency of Mr. Keharsingh. The following resolution, among others, were passed:—

1:—This meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union requests the Commissioner of Police to allow the Taxi Drivers to remain on the Taxi Stands out numbering the number until new stands are provided and to suspend the licenses for loitering out of stand. 2;—This meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' of Bombay earnestly requests the Commissioner of Police to redress the following grievances without losing time:—(1) That the stands should be put up as per list already submitted at the time of deputation. (2) That the rude behaviour of the Police to the Taxi Driveyars should be minimised (3) That the various cases reported to Commissioner of Police should be immediately redressed. (4) That the charge of the oculist Rs. 5 is too heavy for the poor drivers and it should be reduced to only Rs. 1. (5) That all the private Taxies that are plying for hire without meter and police permit should be immediately stopped.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SON.

HOW HE WORKS IN HIS HUMBLE WAY

His father holds the most important office this country offers, but John Coolidge goes his inconspicuous way —the young man nobody knows.

"I don't know myself—but he's really a fine young man—and he ought tobe allowed to forget his position," is the answer you receive usually, if you ask the townspeople of New Haven (Conn.) about him.

When he was hired as a clerk in the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the company sent out a three-line item to that effect; that is all they said about it.

"JUST A CLERK."

"After all, he's just a clerk, and no different to us than hundreds of other clerks we employ," a department official declared.

If he were constantly being pointed out and treated as a celebrity, it would be bad for him and for his immediate associates. He wants to make good, and he can't unless he has at least an even break with other fellows."

For the first few days after his arrival in New Haven a crowd used to gather at the station restaurant where he usually eats his lunch-often sitting on a stoll at the conter with others from his office.

But a conspiracy of silence stopped that Now if you ask the manager of the restaurant about John Coolidge he will say:

"We can't give out information about our patrons—that's not business, you know."

IMPERSONAL.

Ask a waitress if she ever has waited on the President's son and she will reply, with withering dignity:—

"Being a waitress is a most impersonal occupation. We have hundreds of people in here during the day—we can't possibly know who they are. You can't become interested in personalities, you know."

In the personal office of the rail-road a number of people told me they never had even seen the young man, writes an American correspondent to the "Daily Express."

"Yes, I guess I've seen him" said the liftman, who probably takes John up and down each day, "but he's no different from the other fellows. Nothing high hat about him. We never think of his being the President's son. I guess he's glad to forget it himself. He's quiet you know like his father."

SECRET SERVICE GUARD.

"At first he had a secret services man with him," the red-haired youth at the information desk told me, "but they let him go after a few days, just think how a guy would feel with a secret service man patrolling outside his door all day!"

Young Coolidge works in a rambling yellow brick building that overlooks the railway yards. From his window he looks upon a network of telegraph wires and signals—smoke covered shanties and tracks. There is a constant din of a rumbling trains and shrieking whistles.

He lives with Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, a retired professor of Yale University.

"Yes, Mr. Coolidge happens to be a member of our family, and a most delightful one," Professor Bacon said. "But he wishes to be most inconspicuous, and we respect his wishes. You can see the sort of a life he leads here—most quiet."

He indicated the living room with a sweep of his hand—an old-fashioned room with delightful old furniture, books, and every expression of quiet scholarly tastes.

QUIET EVENINGS

"My wife and I are not young," Professor Bacon admitted with a smile, "and there is nothing lively about our way of living. Mr. Coolidge has his breakfast with us, and his dinner. He is always away from the house by eight in the morning, and is apt to spend his evenings quietly in his room.

"No, he does not keep a car here, I am sure he is most anxious to get ahead in his work—and to avoid all the attention he can."

Professor Bacon and his wife did not knew John Coolidge until he came to New Haven.

It is generally believed that he wanted to begin his career in New Haven because it isl located conveniently near Farmington, the home of Miss Florence Trumbull, his fiancee, daughter of the Governor of the State.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.